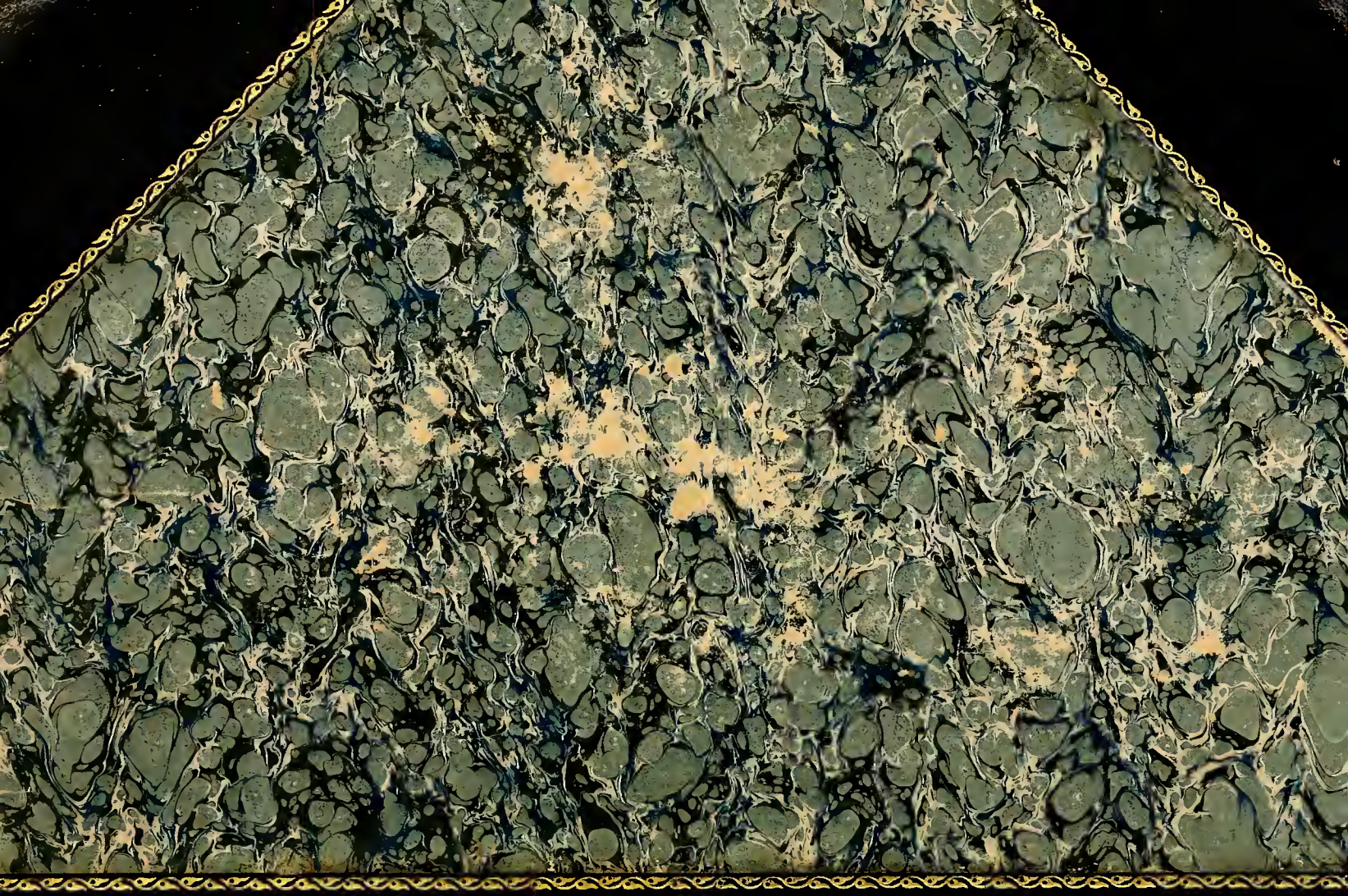

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Books

PRINTED IN DUBLIN in the 17th CENTURY.

LIST COMPILED BY

E. R. McC. DIX,

WITH

Introduction and Notes

BY

C. W. DUGAN.

Part I.—1601–1625.

PRICE 2/6.

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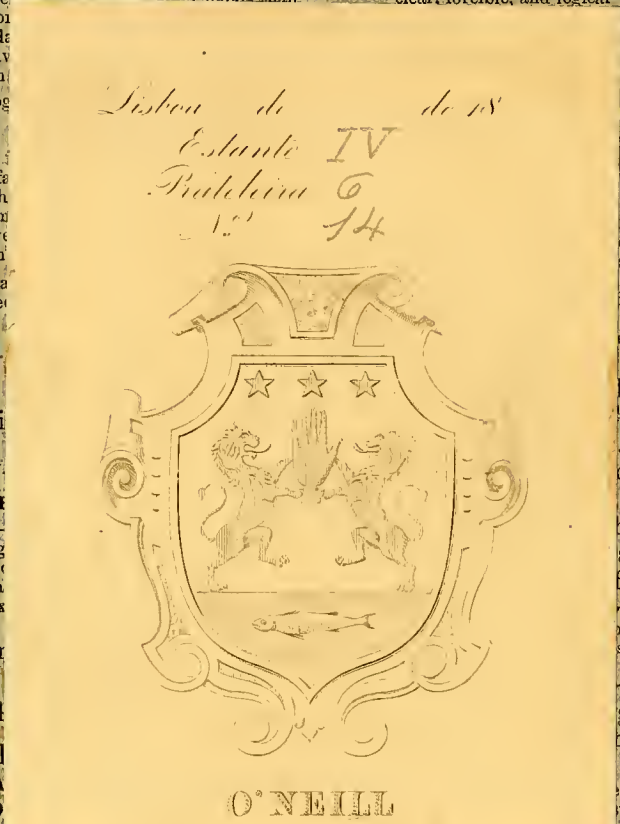

Catalogue

OF

EARLY DUBLIN-PRINTED BOOKS,

1601 to 1700.

PART I.

1601 to 1625.

COMPILED BY

E. R. McC. DIX, R.S.A.I., Nat. Lit. Society;

WITH AN HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES,

BY C. WINSTON DUGAN.

DUBLIN, 1898.

NOTE.

SINCE the type of this Catalogue has been set up Sir John T. Gilbert has contributed a most valuable paper to the Royal Irish Academy upon "Irish Bibliography of the 17th Century," in which he gives much valuable information about Dublin Printers and Printing of that century, and I am availing myself of some of his references to Dublin-printed books of that period for this Catalogue, for its greater completeness and usefulness.

I wish here to express my indebtedness to Dublin's pre-eminent historian, to whom I desire, with his permission, to dedicate this small effort.

E. R. McC. DIX,

17 Kildare Street,

Dublin.

15th June, 1897.

[SECOND ISSUE, WITH ADDITIONS.]

PREFACE.

INSPIRED by the excellent example of Mr. John Anderson's publication of a list of Belfast printed books (which is in so admirable a form that I have copied it closely), and prompted by the spirit of local rivalry to vindicate the superiority of my native city, both in time and excellence of its printing and literary cultivation, this preliminary step towards a similar list has been taken, and is at present only put forth in an imperfect and incomplete form for the purpose of inviting help to what must be a very slow and toilsome effort. Printing in Dublin began, it is generally believed, in 1551, but as our able and pre-eminent historian, Sir John T. Gilbert, has dealt with the earliest period of printing here, viz., during the 16th century, in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy, and will, I trust, publish his researches, I have entirely refrained from touching upon this period, and propose to deal with the 17th century only, still a virgin field in which even the feeble effort of the literary amateur may result in some fruit worth preserving. To enter upon the 18th century would be too great a task. Besides, lists of all books printed in Ireland during the greater part of that century have been published.

At work for less than two years, I have collected, through the kind help of many book lovers and collectors (particularly should I here mention Messrs. R. R. Belshaw, C. W. Dugan, and D. J. O'Donoghue), a list of over 600 works or editions, and am gaining others, from time to time. To wait till the list becomes a large one, would mean a delay of years. To publish what has been gathered so far, would involve considerable expense, with very little resulting good. It has, however, occurred to me to divide the century into quarters, and as it is clear that there was little printing here in the first quarter of the 17th century, or less survival of it in any form, to print in a preliminary way the few works traced so far, between 1601 and 1625, and to circulate such list as widely as possible, soliciting additions to it, and more particularly references to books printed in the rest of the century. This is my apology for this imperfect production of Part I. I hope it may achieve my desire.

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It would be tedious here, and at present, to point out what advantage any such list of books can bring. Should Part II. ever appear, some reasons for it will be put forward sufficient to excuse the attempt in which I have been very kindly encouraged by Sir John T. Gilbert, and by the President of the National Literary Society, and many of its members. Meanwhile, any references to Dublin-printed works of the 17th century are urgently solicited, and will be very gratefully received and acknowledged.

Of others who have kindly helped me, I gratefully acknowledge the aid of Count Plunkett, Mr. Hurley (Abbeylands, Waterford), Mr. James Collins, Mr. Patrick Traynor, Mr. N. Massey (Cork), Mr. T. G. O'Donoghue, Mr. R. A. Shrimpton (the Assistant Librarian of the King's Inns), Mr. A. De Burgh (T.C.D. Library), Miss Crofton, Mr. R. Longworth-Dames, Mr. Trevor (The National Library), Rev. Dr. Morgan (the Librarian of the Armagh Diocesan Library), Mr. Robbins (Law Library, Four Courts), Mr. J. LeFanu, Mr. John O'Leary, the Rev. John Dickenson (Librarian, "Worth Library," Dr. Steevens' Hospital), The Rev. Canon Rooke, (Librarian of St. Canice's Library, Kilkenny), the late Mr. Hugh Lyle, (Librarian of the Derry and Raphoe Diocesan Library, Londonderry), Mr. John Anderson, Mr. Kershaw (Librarian, "Lambeth" Library), Rev. G. P. White (Librarian, Cashel Diocesan Library), Mr. W. R. Browne, and Mr. F. Jenkinson (Librarian, University Library, Cambridge).

For corrections in this Part I shall also be grateful.

The list in *this* Part is not confined to books or pamphlets, but includes proclamations.

E. R. McC. DIX.

ABBREVIATIONS.

R. I. A.	The Royal Irish Academy.
T.C.D.	The Trinity College, Dublin, Library.
K. Inns	The King's Inns (Dublin), Library.
Pub. Rec. Office	The Public Record Office, Four Courts.
Marsh	Marsh's Library, St. Patrick's.
Nat. Lib.	National Library, Kildare Street.
Lin. Hall	The Linen Hall Library, Belfast.
Lough Fea	The "Shirley" Library at Lough Fea, Carrickmacross.
Malcomson	The late R. Malcomson's Library.
Brit. Mus.	The British Museum Library.
Lambeth	The Lambeth Palace Library, London.
Bodleian	The Bodleian Library, Oxford.
U. L. C.	University Library, Cambridge.
K. P.	King's Printer.

INTRODUCTION.

THE compilation of a List of Books, printed in Dublin during the seventeenth century, is a task attended with much difficulty and uncertainty. During this turbulent unhappy period of Irish history many books were either suppressed or destroyed, and their authors punished; certainly the printing and publishing of many that contained matter savouring of disaffection to either the Church or State, then ascendant, was perilous to both writer and author.

In our own peaceful times, when Protestant and Catholic, Saxon and Celt, men of any party whatever, all subjects of one Imperial crown, can agree to differ and to discuss and maintain their rights and privileges in a courteous and rational manner, we can hardly form a clear conception of the state of Ireland from 1600 to 1700. A candid inquirer will find it very difficult to follow out and unravel the convolutions of parties, the confusion of causes and motives, which led each party and its leader to action in those troublous days.

Even the great Contemporary writers—such as Clarendon and Carte, Borlase, Davis, Temple, Clanricarde, Castlehaven, Ware, Ussher, Nalson, and a host of others—all give different accounts of the transactions and different complexions to the motives of the chief actors of this eventful century. During the immediately preceding centuries, Ireland, no doubt, had been torn by multiplied evils—despotic rule subverting national rights, and ferocious internecine wars of reprisal and revenge. The statutes of Kilkenny, in A.D. 1361, had bitterly accentuated the differentiation of race. Poynings' Law, A.D. 1495, had sealed the legislative degradation of the country; but to all such racial and political indignities was added, in the seventeenth century—religious oppression and hate, the most deadly of all—which indeed had been slowly creeping into Irish affairs from the times of Edward VI. and Elizabeth. In that long and bloody struggle under the despotic Tudors, and the vacillating corrupt Stuarts, we find an eclipse of mercy in the councils of the dominant power, and a crown of sorrow in the conquered race.

This was the century ushered in by the bloody contests between the English forces, led on by Essex, Mountjoy and Carew, and the Native Irish under O'Neill, O'Donnell and O'Sullivan—which witnessed the plantations of James I., and the consequent feuds and heartburnings; the promised graces of Charles I. never fulfilled, the cruel religious wars introduced by the new Puritan element, the terrible rebellion and massacres of 1641–42, the Confederation of Kilkenny, the struggles of the three great parties of Ormondists, Parliamentarians and Confederates; the ruthless Cromwell, like a dark spirit of wrath over the devoted land, the sieges of Limerick and Derry, the Williamite and Jacobite campaigns, and lastly, the gloomy advent of the Penal Laws. The humanity taught by nature, and the charity which springs from Christianity, were all ignored in that terrible century of sectarian bigotry and hate.

This is the story of Ireland from 1600 to 1700, and we find its spirit influencing nearly all the publications of the time. Well, indeed, would it be, were such a reign of terror

forgotten ; yet, although, we may not look over the record of such a period with unmoved hearts, we may at least walk with erect head and tranquil brow, for such gloomy days are gone for ever.

We have noted thus much of the history of the seventeenth century, as it may, in a degree, account for the comparative dearth of authenticated Irish-printed books during this period.

A large number of Irish writers, lay and clerical, availed themselves of the superior facilities for printing and publishing which then existed in London and Oxford, whilst nearly all those of the Roman Catholic party were deterred from printing or publishing any work in Dublin, under penalty of liberty, fortune, and perhaps life. Hence we find that during this century an immense number of books, political and religious, were published on the Continent, especially at Douay, Louvain, Paris, Lyons, Rome, and other Roman Catholic centres.

Many of these works were surreptitiously brought into Ireland, and kept concealed amongst the few religious communities that contrived to exist.

It is very probable, however, that many publications belonging to the prescribed parties were secretly printed in Dublin, and issued under fictitious names and titles. We come to this conclusion partly from the internal evidences furnished by the works in themselves, partly from analogous action in other times and places, the evidence of which is undoubted.

Other considerations of a more speculative character may be adduced to strengthen this opinion.

We may notice, especially, a work by Henry FitzSimon, entitled: "*A Catholike Confutation of Mr. John Rider's Clayme of Antiquitie, etc.,*" in 2 vols., 4to, printed at "Roan," 1606. In this book the type, paper, and watermark are very similar to those used in known Dublin-printed books of the early part of the seventeenth century—for instance, in Ussher's "*Veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum Sylloge,*" Dublin, 1632. In both works the size of the paper is small 4to, and several of the woodcut initials are similar; in Fitzsimon's treatise the names of the printer and printing office are omitted. At the end of Vol. I. the corrector, apologising to the reader, states, *inter alia*—"I pray thee to pardon it (sc. erratum) because I never had in *two years' space* that this worke was in printing the helpe of the Author to reade or peruse any one sheete of all this labour." If this book were printed in Rouen (spelled "Roan" in title page) it certainly could not have occupied two years' space in the printing. At that time Rouen, under the Latin title *Rothomagus*, was famous for its printing establishments, so that, most likely, the great delay which occurred was owing to the difficulty of printing such a work in Dublin from the troubled state of the times and suspicion attached to all Roman Catholic publications. Henry FitzSimon had been in prison in Dublin Castle up to 1605, and was then banished to the Continent. He says, at the end of Vol. II., entitled: "*A Replie to M. Rider's Rescript, etc.,*" that he finished it 26th September, 1607. This second volume is also noted in title "At Roan, 1608." The printer of the first volume must therefore have had it on hands in Dublin, from 1605 to 1607. FitzSimon could not have been there during that time. We have commented at some length on this publication because it is probably the history of many others of a similar kind printed in Dublin during the seventeenth century.

We have an analogous case from the following century. The work, "*Hibernia Dominicana*," by Thomas de Burgo, 4to, 1762, is well known to have been printed at the private press of the Roman Catholic party in Kilkenny, yet, on the title page, it is stated to have been printed—Col. Agrip (Cologne). Of course this was done to avoid prosecution, as the book contained matter, notably the history of James II., the publication of which, in the author's days, would have involved serious penal consequences.

It may be here interesting to note parallel instances of the suppressions of means to identify printed books which occurred before this period. It is well known to bibliographers that many of the works printed by Jenson, 1461–69, were dated 1471, and many of the most celebrated printers of Upper Italy—the De Spiras, Valdarfer, John de Colonia, etc.—printed many works between these years without either name or date. This was simply because they were afraid. Our theory is that a similar fear prevailed in Ireland, though proceeding from a totally different cause.

In Italy all the Universities had privileged guilds of copyists and illuminators attached, who produced all the transcripts necessary for the large body of students, and sanctioned by Authority. It is obvious that the introduction of the art of printing would have the effect of throwing these great bodies out of employment; therefore, when it was brought in from Germany they petitioned the Government against it as an invasion of their privileges and means of living. Being very powerful and influential these guilds easily obtained a strong prohibition of the issue of printed work. As a consequence several printers left Italy—those that remained printed in secret, not daring to attach either name or date to their works. The prohibition was not relaxed until the issue of public decrees in Venice in 1470; in Genoa and other cities at a much later date.

The printing trade seems to have been at a very low ebb in Dublin during the first quarter of the seventeenth century, and the defective type and material must have seriously limited the production of books. In the present day of steam-rollers and Linotypes we cannot but be amused at Dean Rider's quaint apology in the preface to his "*Caveat*" (Dublin, 1602). The writer says:—"If the Irish Testament (a goodly laborious and profitable worke to God's Church) had not imbusied the Printers' Presse; long before this time my *Friendlie Caveat* had presented itself. I have onlie handled the first position and could goe no further till the Printers return from London with newe Letters." As to faults escaped (errata) he continues—"Impute them not to the skilful printer but to the stumpeworne letters, for as weapons unsteeled cut not, so letters overworne print not." We ought to bear in mind that at this period the Dean must have had command of the best privileged presses in Dublin. This brings us to a little digression as to the general state of printing in Ireland up to this period, and to considerations as to the probability that facilities for printing were in the hands of many of the religious bodies in Ireland, especially in Dublin, and that consequently many works may have been surreptitiously printed there, but which for reasons given above bore fictitious names and dates, or in which these were wholly suppressed. Such considerations are those of the speculative character above mentioned which may be adduced in favour of the opinion that many books were printed in Dublin during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, of whch we have no direct record.

Ware enumerates sixteen Irish writers during the fifteenth, and forty-two during the

sixteenth centuries; the latter having written altogether about one hundred and four works, not one of which is noted as being printed in Ireland, the greater number bearing the names of *Doway, Antwerp, Venice* and *Tigurum* (Zurich), yet many of these men resided during their lives in Ireland, and suffered severely for the expression of their opinions—which was sufficient to deter the rest. We may mention John Traverse who published (? where) a book in defence of the Pope's supremacy; for this he was indicted under the Act of Henry VIII. 28, cap 13, and punished. Some writers, Spondanus and Lynch, assert that his hands were cut off and burnt. This, however, is indignantly denied. He was, however, afterwards condemned for high treason and executed. Peter White was ejected from the Deanery of Waterford, and Nicholas Comerford from all his preferments, both for nonconformity, towards the close of Elizabeth's reign. Nicholas Creagh, Archbishop of Armagh, who wrote several works, was imprisoned in the Tower, and died therein, 1585. Under such circumstances it is certainly unlikely that any of the resident Irish writers would care to have their works identified by name or place of publication.

It is generally stated that the first printing press established in Ireland was that of Humphrey Powell, in Dublin, 1550, and that the first book printed there of which we have authentic record, *i.e.*, name of printer, place and date, is the "*Boke of Common Prayer, etc.*" Humphrey Powell, Dublin, 1551. The first book alleged to have been printed in England was *The Game and the Playe of the Chesse*, imprinted by Wm. Caxton, 1474; Bouchot gives the date 1477. For a few years after Caxton no printers appear to have worked in London; after 1480, however, they became fairly numerous. At this stage the question may naturally occur—why was the art of printing of such late introduction to Ireland? a period of seventy-seven years having elapsed between the date of first printing in England by Caxton, and the alleged dates of the first printing in Ireland, or nearly a century after the complete invention of the art by Gutenberg and Fust at Mentz. Admitting that the period of the first diffusion of printing in Europe was one of the darkest and most distressing in the history of Ireland, a period when the great racial conflicts were intensified and embittered by the imminent shadow of the greater and more lasting conflict of religion, still such a delay in its advent is open to very grave doubt.

Irish Art, in the production of manuscript books, flourished over Europe from the sixth to the fourteenth century, and Irishmen were especially celebrated for copying and illuminating the Sacred Scriptures and other devotional works. Dr. Reeves, in his memoir of the Book of Armagh, states that the Irish were celebrated in very early times for the ample manner in which they were provided with copies of the Scriptures. Is it credible that the large number of Irish writers who flourished at the time of the diffusion of printing, and during the following century, most of whom were ecclesiastics and had spent much of their early years on the Continent, would have failed to bring back with them into Ireland the new art of book-producing? We know that many of these scholars were themselves practically acquainted with printing, a knowledge which they had acquired in the great early printing centres of Mentz, Strasburg, Venice, etc. A century before the printing of the first Bible at Mentz, Richard Fitzralph, Archbishop of Armagh, had written a translation of the New Testament. During centuries previous to the sixteenth, hosts of Irish writers appeared, a large number of whose works were extant in this latter century, and lying scattered through the great libraries of the

Continent, and it may naturally be surmised that many of the learned men who came over to Ireland during this and the preceding century would have brought with them the materials for printing and diffusing a knowledge of these works in their own country.

Such books, however, must have been comparatively few. The great body of the people spoke and understood their native language only, and certainly there was no inducement to print in that language. The Act 28, Henry VIII, almost proscribed the Irish language, and about half a century earlier, 1483, we find an Irish bishop in Dublin petitioning to be allowed to choose natives to take charge of certain livings in his diocese.

Of the many Irishmen on the Continent connected with the invention of printing we may notice one especially, Maurice Fihely, known also as Maurice Hibernicus and Maurice de Portu, an Irish Franciscan, and native of Baltimore, Co. Cork, hence the surname "de Portu." Towards the close of the fifteenth century he was engaged as principal corrector of the press to Octavian Schott, who set up as a printer at Venice—correctors of the press at this time were generally learned men of high position, and Venice was then celebrated as a printing centre, there being no less than 230 distinct presses in the city, previous to 1500, including the famous ones of the two de Spiras, Jenson, Valdarfer, and other well-known names. This Maurice Hibernicus was the author of several highly-esteemed works, one of which, "*Enchiridion Fidei*," 4to, 1500, is dedicated to the Earl of Kildare, then Lord Deputy, and from the title-page it appears that he was then Archbishop of Tuam; he died in Galway in 1512. From the colophon of the *Enchiridion* it appears to have been printed by a certain Bon Locatelli; and in Palmer's *History of Printing* it is stated that of the three printers under Archbishop Maurice, this Bon Locatelli was one. It appears, therefore, that Maurice, if not himself actually a working printer, must have thoroughly understood the art, and also as corrector of the press was acquainted with the whole art and mystery of the production and publication of literary matter. When he came to Galway in 1512, more than half a century after the invention of printing, it is hardly likely that he found printers capable of publishing any of his works. Is it not, therefore, probable that this dignitary of the church would have brought printers and printing materials with him, and have endeavoured to introduce into the country that art with which he had been connected, and which had been brought to such perfection in Venice?

A well-known bibliographer, Prosper Marchand, in his *Histoire de l'Origine de l'Imprimerie*, 4to, 1740, refers to a work—*St. Jerome's Lives of the Saints*, Printed by Faber, 1475, and states that this work was done in Cashel,* Ireland. But this opinion is combated by Mercier, another eminent bibliographer. Marchand's assertion, however, is not improbable. The Fabers were well-known Dutch printers, and at that period there was much intercourse between the south of Ireland and the Low Countries, while it is likely that the bishops of Cashel had already brought over printing materials from the Continent. We find a similar controversy involving the date of the first printing in England.

A book entitled "*Sancti Jeronimi Exposicio, etc.*," was found at Cambridge, the colophon of which states that it was printed at Oxford, MCCCCLXVIII., eight years before Caxton commenced to print in England. The Oxford date is said by some writers to be either a forgery or a mistake, while others stoutly uphold its authority.

* Cassilis, the name on Faber's book, is that given for Cashel in Tipperary, by Howell.

Yet the generally received statement is that the first printing press established in Ireland was that of Humphrey Powell, in 1550, and that the first book printed and published in Ireland, entitled "*The Boke of Common Prayer, etc.,*" emanated from this press in the year following. If this be correct, we have thus a barren period of forty years elapsing between the advent to Ireland of the great printer, bishop, and illustrious scholar, Maurice de Portu—he himself closely connected with printing, and coming from a city the most celebrated in the world for its printers and presses, whether we consider the beauty of typography or the value of the issued works—and the publication of what was nothing more than a poor reprint of the Book of Common Prayer. We look upon this as highly improbable, and from all the above considerations, we venture to say that there must have been other printing presses actively employed in Ireland, and that several of the 104 works above referred to, the product of Irish genius, must have been actually, though surreptitiously, printed and published in Ireland during this century.

A similar state of things, and for still stronger reasons, prevailed during the seventeenth century. All these considerations must convince us of the truth of our opening statement. The energetic and industrious compiler of this list has had a weary and uncertain task. Mr. Dix has identified over 600 works as being published in Dublin during this century. Could he have ascertained all, his list would perhaps be nearer to 1,000. The works of Irish writers of all kinds, between A.D. 1600 and 1700, number nearly fourteen hundred.

Ware mentions 206 writers of Ireland born in the century, and enumerates about 900 works. His list, however, included only the more important names. Our contention is, that many works printed in Dublin were issued under other names. Instead of "Dublin" we find on the titles such words as *Bruxelles*, *Lovain*, *Gracii*, *Styrorum* (Gratz), *Nissa*, and so on, likely those of the Institutions or Colleges to which the writers belonged.

C. W. DUGAN.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTES.

1602. This is tbe first Irish version of tbe New Testament and the second book recorded as being printed in Irish type. The first was that entitled *Alphabetum et Ratio Legendi Hibernicum et Catechismus*, by John A. Kearnagh, 8vo, 1571. Both works were probably printed from the fount of Irish type and press provided by Queen Elizabeth at her own expense (see dedication to New Testament). We have no account of any publication in which these types were employed during the thirty-one intervening years. The *Alphabetum*, according to the *Ussher Memoirs*, by Wright, was published at the cost of Master John Ussher, Alderman, 20th June, 1571. Tbis John Ussher was Mayor of Dublin in 1574.

Archbishop O'Donnell undertook to complete the translation of the New Testament into Irish from the original, at the instance and urgent reqnest of the Lord Deputy Chichester and the Irish Privy Council. He availed himself of the labours of his predecessors in the field of translation, John A. Kearnagh, treasurer of St. Patrick's, Nicholas Walsh, Chancellor, afterwards Bishop of Ossory, and Nehemiah Donuellan, a native of Galway and Archbishop of Tuam. O'Donnell also went through Connaught looking for further aid, and secured the services of Mortogh O'Kionga (King), a well-known Irish scholar. Beling, in his *Vindicia Hibernia*, Parisüs, 1650, gives the credit of the whole translation to King.

The printing of this translation, 1602, was executed in the honse of Sir Wm. Ussher, Clerk of the Council, in 1593, son of the Alderman John Ussher, mentioned above. The Archbishop, in his address to James I., says: "Sir William Ussher willingly nndertook the charges of the greater part of this impression, and did greatly kindle mine affection to followe the work with all earnestness."

The following is the rendering of the Title-page of this Irish *editio princeps*. "The New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, translated from the Greek into Irish, by William O'Donnell. Printed at the town of the Ford of the Hurdles (Baile atha-Claith), in the house of Master Wm. Ussher, at the foot of the Bridge, by John Franke, 1602." It is a small folio of 214 pages, with double columns. O'Donnell was one of the first three scholars of Trinity College, Dublin, and one of the first elected Fellows.

1602. *A Fricndlie Caveat.* This work is not mentioned by Ware. It was written by Dean Rider, afterwards Bishop of Killaloe, in reply to the Rev. Henry Fitzsimon, a Jesuit, who being challenged, maintained in a written tract, 20th January, 1601, that there was "no diversitie of beliefe, etc., betwixt the Catholicks of these tymes and the primitive Catholicks of the tymes of the Apostles." Fitzsimon was at this time a prisoner in Dublin Castle. He was the son of a Dublin Merchaut, was educated in the Protestant religion, became a Jesuit, and was so eminent for his learning and as an able disputant that he began to be suspected as a dangerons person, and was committed to prison, 1599. In this year he had a dispute with the celebrated Ussher, then a very young man. The controversy with Rider was bitterly continued, and produced a number of tracts from each champion. FitzSimon, in the advertisements to his *Catholicke Confutation* gives a lively and quaiut account of his personal disputations with him in the Castle before the Mayor, Chief Justice Palmer, etc.

The Preface to Rider's *Caveat* contains the curious statements mentioned in the Introduction as affording an insight of the defective state of printing in Dublin at this period.

Dean Rider was not a native of Ireland, and the *Caveat* was the only work of his noted as printed in Dublin. He was well known as the author of a Latin-English Dictionary.*

1603. *New Testament.* Harris in Ware says: "It appears by a Privy Seal dated 24th May, 1595, for his (Nehemiah Donnellan) advancement to the Archbishopriek of Tuam, that one of his merits is mentioned—he had taken great pains in translating and putting to the Press the *Communion Book* and *New Testament* in the Irish Language, which Queen Elizabeth greatly approved of." This must refer to the part which he took in furthering the edition of 1602—*ut supra*.

The present one is, perhaps, a new edition of that published in 1602. Sir James Ware does not mention this latter, and seems to confound these editions. Referring to O'Donnell's work he says: "*The New Testament* was printed in 1603, quarto, and dedicated to King James," the charge of which was borne by the province of Connaught and Sir Wm. Ussher, then Clerk of the Council." Anderson in his *Historical Sketches* follows the same error.

1604. *Instructions to his Children.* This is the Sir Wm. Ussher mentioned above as taking such an active and substantial part in promoting the publication of the Irish New Testament. He spelled his name "Uscher" and was the son of John Ussher, the Mayor who published the *Alphabetum* at his own cost, and who was the author of a curious treatise *De Reformatione Hibernia.* This work has not, as the title might imply, any reference to religious matters, but to a device for the reformation of the Staple, which device was strongly opposed hy the Burgesses of the Stapleportes The profits of this device to tbe Queen he estimates at seven or eight thousand a year; his own portion, about three thousand, he purposes to devote to the erection of a College or University in Dublin. *Vide* Letter to Lord Burghley, Dublin, 15th July, 1571.

In a letter to Lord Burghley from Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam, 7th July, 1572, we fiud—"The bearer, Alderman Ussher, has opened a device that seems very feasible for the coinage in base money of pence, etc." If this be the reformation intended it was rather silly and impolitic. But the debasing of money for Ireland was then a common practice, and was so during the three preceding reigns; about this time the coinage struck for Ireland was only one-third fine, sometimes less. We can, therefore, hardly impute any dishonest intention to good old John Ussher, in his projected "reformation."

* Dean Rider published another work entitled "*A Rescript, etc.,*" in answer to Fitzsimon's writing while a prisoner in the Castle. This *Rescript* must have been printed in Dublin, in March or April, 1604.

John Ussher and Sir William Ussher, father and son, who were so active and zealous for the fouudation of a University aud support of Irish printiug, were collateral branches of the same stock from which spruug the more celebrated Archbisbop Ussher. *Vide Ussher Memoirs* by Wright.

1608. *Book of Common Prayer.* This book, with tbe exceptiou of the Psalms, was translated into Irish by Dr. O'Donnell, probably with the same help as in case of the *New Testament*, and published by him in the year before his appointment to the See of Tuam, at his own expense. The Psalms were translated by John O'Kearnagh. This was the fourth book printed from the Irish fount sent over by Elizabeth in 1571.

The Mortogh O'King whom O'Donnell found out in Connaught, aud who assisted in his Irish translations, was one of the most finished Irish scholars of the time. He was uncle to the celebrated Paul King, the Frauciscan, in auswer to whose writings Belling wrote his "*Vindicia Catholicorum.*" Mortogh became a Protestant, obtained a church living, and on the recommendation of Archbishop Ussher was employed by Bedell on his Irish trauslatiou of the Scriptures. This celebrated Irish scholar was very unfortunate in after life. The opponents of Bedell, among whom were Laud aud Strafford, were numerous. King was charged with iucompetency, next accused of some slight delinquency, deprived of his living, and finally in his old age tried and imprisoned.

This venerable man who had so usefully assisted in the translation of the Scriptures since 1601, died in poverty at the age of 80. The place of his birth and of his interment are alike unknown.

1615. *Le Primer Report, etc.* Sir J. Davies, or Davis, was the son of a Wiltshire tanner. He studied at Oxford, was called to the bar, and subsequently became a favourite of James I. owing to a poem entitled "*Nosce teipsum,*" which he wrote during his student days. James made him his Solicitor, then his Attorney-General for Ireland, and he was subsequently elected Speaker of the Irish Commons.

He was the author of several works, the most remarkable being "*A Discoverie of the True Causes why Ireland was Never Entirely Subdued, etc.,*" London, 1612, quarto; an edition was published in Dublin, 1664, 12mo. For the times in which he lived and the position which he held, Davies in his work displays impartiality and a politic tone; the closing paragraph contains the oft quoted statemeut referring to the love of the Irish for " equal and iudifferent justice."

The election of Davies as Speaker of the Irish House of Commons was the occasion of a most unseemly, if not amusing, tumult. For the first general parliament which was held in Dublin Castle, 16th May, 1613, James I. created forty new boroughs for the new counties which had been formed, in addition to the old thirteen shires which had fifty cities and boroughs. On assembling, tbe Recusant (Catholic) party elected Sir J. Everard Speaker, and placed him in the chair. The government party, which was in the majority, selected Sir J. Davies and conducted him to the chair. Everard refused to leave, whereupon, after some struggling, they placed Davies in his lap. Finally, Everard was pulled out with torn robes and injured leg; he and his party to the number of ninety-seven then left the house. Vide. *Desideratu Curiosa Hiberniea*, ed. J. Lodge, Dublin, 1772. Sir John subsequently made a very learned speech from the chair, but which was adulatory to the King and Lord Deputy in a fulsome degree. He was, however, a true and liberal friend to Ireland. He held the opiniou that Ireland having a parliament of her own was not bound by Acts of the English parliament, tbus forestalling tbe opinions of Molyneux in 1697, and of Cbarlemont and Grattan in 1782.

1619. *Pathologia Hereditaria.* The author of this work was born in Tipperary and educated at Oxford; he was esteemed one of tbe most eminent of his profession in Ireland. He wrote other medical works, also some poems dedicated to the Earl of Ormond.

1621. *The Statutes of Ireland, etc.* Sir Richard Bolton was Lord Chief Barou, and afterwards Lord Chancellor of Ireland. In the Parliament of 1640, Captain Audley Mervin impeached Bolton, then Lord Chancellor, Johu Bishop of Derry, Sir G. Lowther, Chief Justice, aud Sir G. Ratcliffe for subverting the laws, for unjust decrees, and inflicting infamous puuisbments, etc. The charge agaiust Sir R. Bolton, however, was dropped. He wrote several other legal works, two of which, to be noticed hereafter, were published in Dublin.

1621. *The Countesse of Pembroke's Arcadia.* This is the *Arcadia* of the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, a heroic pastoral romance which was left uufinished and in scattered manuscripts at the time of his death, after the battle of Zutpben in 1586. These were subsequently carefully collected, revised and published by his sister, the Countess of Pembroke, bence the title. This work went through several editions, and was translated iuto some foreign languages. There were no less tban *twelve* editious published in Loudon during the 17th century. Lowndes (Bib. Mauual) states that a "Supplement of a defect" in Part III. of the *Arcadia* by Sir Wm. Alexauder was published in Dublin, 1621, folio, aud that a sixth book to same work by R. B., Esq. (*i.e.* Richard Belling), was published iu Dubliu, 1624, 4to, the former being reprinted in the London edition of 1622, and the latter in that of 1629, both appearing in subsequent editions. Ware, iu his accouut of Belling, seems to have been unaware of the Dublin 1624 edition. He states that Belliug, when a student at Lincoln's Inu, writ and added a *Sixth* book to the *Arcadia* which was printed with that romance, Loudou, 1633, folio.

Sir William Temple, who had been secretary to Sir Philip Sidney up to the time of his death, aud one of his most ardent admirers, was at this time Provost of Trinity College, au office which he accepted on the urgent solicitations of Archbishop Ussher in 1609, and in which he continued up to his death in 1626. Sir William was a man of much learning and taste, and probably it was under his auspices that these Dubliu editious were brought out. It is certainly refreshing to fiud a work of *belles lettres* of this kind appearing midst the long wearisome list of controversial treatises, political and religious, sermons aud tracts, wbich seemed to be the chief productions of the Dublin press during this century.

1623—1625. *A Friendly Advertisement, &c.—Reply to a Popish Adversary.*—The author of these works may be styled a "religious lawyer." He was Chief

Justice during the reigns of James I. and Charles I. He was a learned lawyer and found time to write several controversial works. Archbishop Ussher dedicated to him his discourse on the religion of the Ancient Irish, London 1631, 4to. These tracts were published in the closing years of James I—at a time when productions of the kind from both sides appeared *ad nauseam*. The lawyer might well have left such work to the Churchmen, who seemed to be "Christians in Compleat Armour" offensive and defensive for the purposes of this internecine paper war.

1624. *An Epistle, &c.—Answer to a Challenge, &c.* The celebrated James Ussher, whose learning and intellect has shed such lustre upon the Irish Church, was born in Nicholas Street, Dublin, on the 4th of January, 1580/1, and received his early education in School-house Lane. The school there was kept by two Scotchmen, James Hamilton, afterwards Lord Clandeboye, and James Fullerton, both of whom became Professors and the first elected Fellows of Trinity College, which was opened in 1593. The compiler of the Ussher Memoirs states that these two Scotchmen "under the guise of pedagogues were in reality agents for King James." To reach his school young Ussher had thus only to pass through High Street, Cornmarket, and by St. Audoen's. In his thirteenth year he entered Trinity College and was the second Scholar, and eighth elected Fellow. From a very early age he turned his attention to antiquities and controversial subjects, and, at the age of 18, actually engaged in a polemical dispute through the controversies of Bellarmine, with the well-known Henry Fitzsimon, S.J.—who styled him "Acatholicorum Doctissimus." Ussher was related to Fitzsimon through his mother, Margaret Stanihurst.§ In 1601—immediately after taking his degree of M.A. —he preached a sermon in which it is said he foretold the rebellion of 1641, an event which proved such a disaster to him, and which changed the whole course of his subsequent life.

In 1603, after the battle of Kinsale, the royal army, to commemorate the defeat of the Spaniards, raised a sum of £1,800, a goodly sum in those days, for the purchase of books to be presented to the new College of Trinity, and Dr. Challoner and young Ussher, then only 22, were intrusted with the charge of laying out of the money.

In his 30th year he was unanimously chosen Provost of Trinity in succession to his father-in-law, but declined the post lest it should interfere with his studies and literary pursuits. By his urgent solicitations Sir William Temple was appointed Provost in 1610. Temple held the office till his death in 1626, when he was succeeded by the amiable Bedell.

Dr. Ussher was nominated to the See of Meath, 1619-20 and James I. is reported to have said on this occasion that "Ussher was a bishop of his own making," Six days before the death of the king, he was promoted to the Primacy, 1625. During the interval he published some of his most celebrated works, and in 1621, when collecting MSS., he came upon the famous Book of Kells. Ussher states in a note therein, 4th August, 1621, "I received the leaves of this Book, and found them to be in number 344." The Ussher collection of MSS. including the Book of Kells, came into possession of Trinity College in 1661.

This marvellous book is traditionally said to have belonged to St. Columba, and that it was presented to the Monastery of Kells by that Saint in 550. In beauty, intricacy, and minuteness of design, this book stands unrivalled. Mr. Digby Wyatt says "I attempted to copy some of the ornaments, but broke down in despair." Another writer says: "The designs overflow with beauty." Giraldus Cambrensis, writing in the 12th century, characterising the wonderful beauty of the work, says: "Ut veru haec omnia angelica potius quam humana diligenta jam asseveraveris esse composita." Indeed one may truly assert that all these things have been traced by angels rather than by human industry. Certainly, were it only for the preservation of this priceless treasure, Ireland is deeply indebted to Primate Ussher.

The book mentioned in the list, as published in 1623, was written in support of the Protestant cause, its scope being to prove that the ritual and discipline of the early Christians was in conformity with those of Protestantism. The second mentioned work, "An Answer, etc." 1624, was composed in reply to a challenge published in the same year from the Rev. Wm. Malone, S.J., to disprove this uniformity of doctrine always preserved by the Roman Church. In 1627 Malone again published a reply to Ussher's "Answer."

The published works of Primate Ussher number about 40, 13 of which were in Latin. Of these only three or four were published in Dublin during the seventeenth century—24 in London—7 in Oxford—3 in Paris, and 2 in Hagenau.

Ireland's Jubilee or Joy's Io-Paen. This fancifully named production was written by the Rev. Stephen Jerome, Rector of Taullagh on the occasion of the return of Prince Charles from Spain in 1624. The Prince, under the influence of the first Duke of Buckingham (Steenie), having made a *quasi* romantic journey into Spain in 1623 in order to pay Court *incognito*, and in person, to the Infanta between whom and Charles a marriage had been for some time negotiating. The folly and arrogance of Buckingham led, however, to a quarrel with Olivarez, and the breaking off of the Spanish match. Buckingham had arranged with the Prince that they, under the names of John and Thomas Smith, should post through France to Madrid, with only two attendants, and they arrived safely there, after 16 days, in the end of March, 1623. The difficulties in reference to the cession of the Palatinate, one of the stipulated articles, and the death of Pope Gregory, retarded the completion of the match. Howell, in his babbling Epistola Hoelianae, gives an amusing gossiping account of the arrival and wooing of the Prince—his return to England and the subsequent disruption of relations between the two countries.

C. W. DUGAN.

§ The Primate was married in 1613 to Phoebe, daughter of Dr. Challoner, who was a cousin to Fitzsimon.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference

List of Books Printed in Dublin in the 17th Century.

PART I.—From 1601 to 1625 Inclusive.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1601	——	A Proclamation	——	John Franckton	*Vide* "State Papers, Ireland." (Carew)
1602	Most Revd. Wm. Daniell, (or Daniel, or O'Donnell), Archbishop of Tuam	New Testament (in Irish), Tiomua Nuadh, etc. 215 folios or leaves.	4to $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{9}{16}$	Séon Francke ... (John Francke)	Bodleian (3 copies) Brit. Mus., Marsh, T.C.D., K. Inns (Fol.) Lough Fea (sm. Fol.) U. L. C., Aberdeen University (2 copies), Faculty of Advocates.
,,	John Rider (or Ryder,) Dean of St. Patrick's, afterwards Bishop of Killaloe.	A Friendly Caveat to Ireland's Catholickes, &c., &c. (No pagination.)	4to 7 × 5	John Franckton	Brit. Mus. (2 copies.) Middle Temple Library (8vo)
,	——	Three Proclamations	—	do.	*Vide* "State Papers, Ireland." (Carew)
1603	*Most Rev. Wm. Daniell*	*New Testament in Irish (second issue)*	—	—	—
1604	Sir William Ussher	Instructions to his Children	4to.	——	*vide* "Harris's Ware."
,,	*John Rider, Dean*	*A Rescript, etc.*	—	——	*Quoted in Works of Rev. H. Fitzsimon, S.J.*
,,	——	Four Proclamations	—	John Franckton K.P.	*Vide* "State Papers, Ireland
1605	——	Three do. (one in Latin)	—	do.	do.
1606	——	Proclamation touching Defective Titles, and two others.	—	do.	do.
1607	——	Two Proclamations	—	do.	do
†1608	Most Revd. Wm. Daniell, (or Daniel, or O'Donnell), Archbishop of Tuam	The Book of Common Prayer (in Irish) (No pagination.)	Fol. $9\frac{7}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$	Shéon Francke, alias Franckton (JohnFranckton)	Brit. Mus., T.C.D. (4to) Lambeth, Bodleian. Marsh, R.I.A. U. L. C., Aberdeen University.
,,	——	Proclamation against Sir Cahir O'Dogherty and another, and other proclamations.	—	John Franckton K.P.	*Vide* "State Papers Ireland," etc.
1609	Lord Deputy and Council	"The second Proclamation touching Defective Titles and Surrenders."	(s.sh.)	do.	do.

† The "Epistle Dedicatory" is dated 20th October, 1609.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1611	Lord Deputy and Council	Proclamation against Priests and Jesuists	—	John Franckton, K.P.	*Vide* "State Papers (Ireland)"
1612	S. (E.)	A Consideration upon Death through the decease of Robert late Earl of Salesburie, &c. (18 pp. No pagination.)	4to	do.	Middle Temple Library
1615	Sir John Davies (or Davis), Knt., Attorney-General for Ireland ...	Le primer Report des Cases et matters en ley resolves et adjudges en les Courts del Roy en Ireland (chiefly black letter.) 26 + 192 pp.	Fol. 11 × $7\frac{7}{16}$	John Franckton, K.P.	Lambeth, K. Inns, Brit. Mus., R. Longworth-Dames, Lough Fea, Bodleian, R.I.A. U. L. C., Middle Temple.
,,	——	Articles of religion agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops and the rest of the Cleargie of Ireland in the Convocation holden at Dublin, 1615, &c., &c.	4to $6\frac{3}{4}$ × $5\frac{5}{16}$	do.	T.C.D., Bodleian U. L. C.
,,	[James I.]	An act for the Graunt of one entier subsidie by the Temporalitie (Chiefly black letter; fine colophon)	4to (large)	do.	Brit. Mus. (Fol.)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1617	John Merick (of the Society of the Inner Temple, London, "ac feodarium Provinciæ Conatii in Hibernia")	A Compendious Collection and breefe Abstract of all the Auncient English Statutes, etc. (in force in Ireland). 8+440 pp.*	8vo $5\frac{11}{16} \times 3\frac{7}{16}$	John Franckton (Castle St.), K. P.	K. Inns, R. R. Belshaw, Lough Fea, (12mo.)
,,	Oliver St. John, Visct. Grandison, Lord Deputy, and the Council.	Public Edict against the Catholicks of Ireland	—	John Franckton, K.P.	*Vide* French Translation in Brit. Mus.
1619	Dr. Dermod Meara (or O'Meara), M.D.	Pathologia Haereditaria Generalis, &c., &c. (A Medical Treatise on Hereditary Disease) 16 + 130 pp.	12mo $4\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{9}{16}$	"Typis Deputatorum, J. Franckton," K. P.	Brit. Mus., T.C.D. (16 mo.) Bodleian (8vo.) U. L. C.

* The Table at end has 10 pp. The date appears in final imprint; chiefly in black letter.

Date	Author.	Short Title.	Size.	Printer.	Owner or Reference
*1621	Sir Richard Bolton ...	The Statutes of Ireland, beginning the 3rd yere of K. Edward the Second to 13th, James I. 30 + 446 pp.	Fol. $11\frac{5}{16} \times 7\frac{9}{16}$	Societie of Stationers, K. P's	Faculty of Advocates, Edin., Bodleian, Brit. Mus., T.C.D., Count Plunkett, Lin. Hall, Lambeth (4to), K. Inns, E. R. McC. Dix, R.I.A., U. L. C. Lincolns Inn.
,,	Sir Philip Sidney (or Sydney), Knight	The Countesse of Pembroke's Arcadia, etc. ... 6 + 588 pp.	Fol. $10\frac{9}{16} \times 7$	do.	Nat. Lib., Brit. Mus. (Fol.), U. L. C. (5 copies)
,,	——	†The Booke of Common Prayer and administration of the Sacraments, &c., of the Church of England (black letter chiefly; no pagination).	Large 8vo. $8\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{5}{16}$	do.	T.C.D., Brit. Mus. Lough Fea. (Sm. 4to.) U. L. C
,,	——	Proclamation concerning the Customs, &c., for Dublin	—	Companie of Stationers, K. P's.	Vide Sir J. Gilbert's Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin, vol. iii., p. 546
,,	*Wm. Alexander (Earl of Stirling)*	*A Supplement of a Defect in the Third part of Sydney's Arcadia.*	*Fol.*	—	*Vide "Lowndes" p.* 2,396.
1622	——	*(English) Statutes now in force in Ireland (black letter)*	18*mo*	—	*Grant and Bolton's Catalogue*, 1836, *p.* 459
,,	Christopher Hampton, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh	An Inquisition of the True Church, etc. (A Sermon pronounced at the 2nd Session of Parliament)	4to $7\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{9}{16}$	Societie of Stationers	T.C.D.
,,	Sir Christopher Sibthorp, one of His Majestie's Justices of His Court of Chiefe Place in Ireland	A Friendly Advertisement to the Pretended Catholickes of Ireland, etc. (418 pages, but no pagination to the "Preface" or "Table")	8vo	do.	T.C.D. Brit. Mus. (4to) Bodleian, U. L. C. Middle Temple Library.
		with			
	§James Usher, Bishop of Meath	An Epistle concerning the Religion of the Ancient Irish, etc. (separate pagination; 100 pages) [First Edition]	4to	—	Brit. Mus., Bodleian U. L. C.

* The Imprint on the last page bears date "1620."

† The Psalter has a separate title page, but the signatures are continuous; no pagination. There is no separate Title Page and the signatures are continuous from p. 417, but the type is different. This "Epistle" is not in the volume in T.C.D.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1623	Rt. Revd. Henry Leslie (or Lesly), Bishop of Down and Connor, afterwards of Meath	A Treatise tending to unitie; in a Sermon preached at Droghedah (June 9, 1622), before the King's Majesties Comrs. for Ireland 4 + 52 pp.	4to $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$	Societie of Stationers	Brit. Mus., T.C.D.
,,	Sir Christopher Sibthorp,	A Friendly Advertisement &c. 48 + 418 pp.	8vo $7\frac{1}{16} \times 5\frac{5}{16}$	do. ...	K. Inns,, Lambeth, Chatsworth Library (4to), U.L.C.
		with			
,,	James Usher,	An Epistle concerning the Religion professed by the Ancient Irish, etc. [2nd Edition or Issue] 100 pp.	4to	—	King's Inns, Chatsworth Library, U. L. C.
,,	Henry Cary, 1st Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy and the Council.	Proclamation for banishment of Jesuits, &c.	Fol. (s.sh.)	do.	Brit Mus.
1624	Most Revd. James Usher, (*then* Bishop of Meath)	An Answer to a challenge made by a Jesuite in Ireland, &c.	4to	The Societie of Stationers	Bodleian Lough Fea (sm. 4to.) R. R. Belshaw, Brit. Mus., Lambeth, Aberdeen University.
,,	*R. B.* (*Richard Belling*)	*A Sixth Book to the Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia*	4*to*	—	*Vide* "*Lowndes*," *p.* 2,396.
,,	Revd. Stephen Jerome, Domestick Chappleine to the Rt. Hon. Earle of Corke.	Ireland's Jubilee, or Joyes Io-Pæan, for Prince Charles, his welcome home, etc. (14 + 214 pp., cropped)	4to $7\frac{1}{16} \times 5\frac{3}{16}$	do.	T.C.D., Brit. Mus. *U. L. C.*
* ,,	R. (L.)	An Antidote for Lazinesse	4to	—	U. L. C.

* No place or printer's name, but adjudged as Dublin-printed by the types, etc.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1625	Very Rev. Geo. Andrewe, A.M., Dean of Limerick	A quaternion of Sermons preached in Ireland in the Summer Season, 1624 6 + 108 pp.	4to $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{5}{16}$	Societie of Stationers	T.C.D., U. L. C.
„	Right Revd. Henry Leslie, Bishop of Down, one of His Majesty's chaplains in ordinary	A Warning for Israel, in a Sermon preached at Christ Church in Dublin, 30th October, 1625 (on Hosea, xiv. 2)	4to	do. ...	Brit. Mus., Malcomson. Bodleian
„	——	Seven Proclamations and an Act of State	Broadsheets	do. ...	Pub. Rec. Office
„	Sir Christopher Sibthorp	A Reply to an Answere made by a Popish Adversarie, &c. 18 + 166 pp.	4to $7\frac{3}{16} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$	do.	T.C.D., Bodleian. U. L. C.
„	John Richardson, D.D., Archdeacon of Derry, (afterwards Bishop of Ardagh)	A Sermon of the Doctrine of Justification, &c., preached 1624. 4 + 38 pp.	4to $7 \times 5\frac{1}{8}$	do.	T.C.D.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference

NOTES.

Dr. Meara's book shows that a work in Latin was printed in Dublin at a much earlier date than was authoritatively asserted in the "Nouveau Dictionaire Historique" quoted by Cotton in the second edition of his "Typographical Gazetteer." (1831, p. 84) This fact ought to have been known, as this work appears in the printed catalogue of T.C.D. Library, and is particularly referred to by Sir Charles Cameron, in his "History of the College of Surgeons."

Owing to the different sizes given for the same book, apparently, in different catalogues, I have been often perplexed and in doubt whether there were not different editions of the same book published in the same year. Perhaps some light may be thrown on this question. I should like to give the actual measurements of each book, but this would be somewhat difficult. They are given in most cases, however, in inches and fractions of an inch. In some cases where I have examined a book personally, I have also counted the leaves from signature to signature, and given the size accordingly.

Where there is some doubt whether a book was actually printed in Dublin the titles are given in italics.

Most of the copies in the University Library at Cambridge form part of the collection of the late Henry Bradshaw.

One reason why so few books can be traced to this period should be recollected. The great severity of the State laws against Roman Catholics prevented them from printing and publishing, wherever English law ran, any works on their side, or in defence or support of their church or religion. Such works had to be printed and published on the Continent, generally at Louvain or Douay; there, however, is a good deal of reason to believe that some of the works of Roman Catholic authors were in fact printed in Dublin during the 17th century, although by the title page ascribed to some other place, or without any place being given. Of this latter class I would refer to a probable specimen—viz., a work by "Henry FitzSimon, Dublinian, of the Society of Jesus," printed in 1611. It is a quarto volume comprising two books, written in defence of "The Masse." There is a copy in the possession of Mr. P. Traynor, but it lacks the front title page and some leaves of the first preface, &c. The type is clear and good, and it resembles the Dublin printing of the time. It is said by some that this is the writer replied to by Archbishop Ussher, some years later, and not Malone. In the preface to the second book the author refers to the Rev. John Rider, then Dean of St. Patrick's. It is of course well known that at a later date, when the Confederate Catholic chiefs were in power, works were printed and published for them, or in their support, in Waterford and Kilkenny.

As any specimen of printing, coming within the period covered by this Part, is rare, I have carefully noted Proclamations printed for the Government, but they may be unnecessary in the later Parts. They show, it seems to me, that an official State Printer was a necessity at the time, and, if a Printer and types were to be found here, it is natural that other printing should be also done here. I dwell on this point at some length, as many appear to think that the printing of books was in fact done in London.

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WITH BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, BY C. WINSTON DUGAN, M.A., R.S.A.I.

DUBLIN, 1899.

PREFACE.

IN presenting the Second Part of this work to the Public it gives me much pleasure to acknowledge the very favourable comments upon the work by the local Press. I trust that this Part will not be found to fall in any way below its predecessor. It will be seen at a glance that this Part is much larger than the former one in the number of books, etc., traced and listed. The more diverse character of the books should also render this Part more interesting to a larger number of readers. Mr. Dugan kindly continues his interesting Notes. As an Appendix to this Part will be found particulars of works coming within the period covered by Part I., but which have been only obtained since its publication.

Under the advice of so eminent an authority as Mr. Francis Jenkinson, the Librarian of the University Library (to whom I am greatly indebted for very valuable aid), I have included Proclamations and Broadsides in this Part. They have a value historical as well as bibliographical. Only some of their titles however are given, as the year of issue, or date and place where to be found seemed sufficient.

In the preparation of this Part, I have to particularly thank Mr. F. Madan (Bodley's Librarian); Mr. Etheridge (Librarian) and Mr. W. F. C. Suter (Asst. Librarian), Lincoln's Inn; Mr. F. Jenkinson (Librarian) and Mr. O. Johnston (Asst. Librarian) of University Library, Cambridge; The Librarians of Gray's Inns; Inner Temple, and Middle Temple; Mr. S. E. Sweatman, Librarian of Keble College, Oxford; Mr. W. H. Grattan Flood, Mr. M. Dorey, Mr. R. E. Graves, Mr. J. E. Edmund (Haigh Hall), Mr. J. Ribton Garstin, Mr. R. A. Peddie, and Mr. F. Borlase (Librarian to the Incorporated Law Society, London), for special help afforded.

E. R. McC. DIX.

ABBREVIATIONS.

R. I. A. - -	The Royal Irish Academy. [Tracts = Halliday Collection.]
T.C.D. - -	The Trinity College, Dublin, Library.
K. Inns - -	The King's Inns (Dublin), Library
Pub. Rec. Off. - -	The Public Record Office, Dublin.
Marsh - -	Marsh's Library, St. Patrick's, Dublin.
Nat. Lib. - -	National Library, Dublin.
Worth - -	The "Worth" Library, Dr. Steeven's Hospial, Dublin.
Lin. Hall - -	The Linen Hall Library, Belfast.
Lough Fea - -	The "Shirley" Library at Lough Fea, Carrickmacross.
Brit. Mus. - -	The British Museum Library.
Lambeth - -	The Lambeth Palace Library, London.
Bodleian - -	The Bodleian Library, Oxford.
U. L. C. - -	University Library, Cambridge.
Lin. Inn - -	Lincoln's Inn Library, London.
Mid. Tem. - -	The Middle Temple Library, London.
Cashel - -	The Diocesan Library, Cashel.
Derry - -	The Derry and Raphoe Diocesan Library, Derry.
Aberdeen - -	The Aberdeen University Library.
St. Canice - -	St. Canice's Library, Kilkenny.
Armagh - -	The Public Library, Armagh
Haigh Hall - -	The Earl of Crawford's Library, Wigan.
Lanhydrock - -	Lord Robartes' Library, Cornwall.
Soc. Ant. Lon. - -	The Society of Antiquaries, London.
Advocates - -	The Library of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh.
Bristol - -	The Public Library, Bristol.
I. L. S. (Lon.) - -	The Incorporated Law Society, London.
Worcester - -	Worcester College, Oxford.
K. P. - -	King's Printer, or Printers.
l. ll. - -	Leaf, leaves.
Shs. - -	Sheets.
s. sh. - -	Single sheet.
p., pp. - -	Page, pages.
T. p. - -	Title Page.
B. L. - -	Black Letter.
Sig., Sigs. - -	Signature, Signatures.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTES

BY

C. W. DUGAN.

USSHER may be described as a Puritan Royalist, while his creed was distinctly Calvinistic. Though naturally averse to persecution he thought it his duty to be intolerant of any religion which he deemed to be false, and he had no liberality with regard to the rights of conscience for others. He strongly displayed this defect of an otherwise gentle character in his sermon before the Lord Deputy in 1622 and still more strongly in 1626 when he drew up the protest against the proposed measures of toleration for Roman Catholics, measures, indeed, not dictated by a feeling of pure justice or liberality, but from motives of expediency. At this time there was war with both France and Spain, and Charles wishing to strengthen the army in Ireland, asked through Falkland, at an assembly of the whole nation, that the Roman Catholics should consent to raise and support 500 horse and 500 foot, *on condition* of a more enlarged toleration. The text of this protest, which in our days may seem to be an extraordinary production, will be found in Plowden's History. Ussher's sermon before Falkland was looked upon as a fanatical appeal for persecution, but the protest which no doubt was drawn up by him, was an expression of intolerance and illiberality which finds a parallel perhaps only in the worst acts of the Inquisition.

In 1615 a movement occurred amongst the Irish Protestant clergy, the aim of which, had it succeeded, would certainly have revolutionised the Church both in its theology and discipline. This was the assertion of total independence as a national church, and Ussher from his known proclivities was appointed to draw up the Articles. These, numbering 104, were strongly Calvinistic and asserted the doctrines of election and reprobation in the strictest terms, commonly termed the Lambeth Articles. He even held the opinion that Bishops were not a distinct order in the Church and were merely superior Presbyters. No doubt the spread of Arminianism and the bitter controversies on the subject that raged at this time, had much to do with the attitude of the Irish Protestant clergy. Archbishop Laud, who favoured Arminianism, perceived that the Irish Church was too Calvinistic and desirous also of establishing uniformity between the English and Irish Churches procured, through Bramhall, the abrogation of the greater part of the Ussher Articles and the subsequent use of the English :—He saved the Protestant Church in Ireland from becoming almost totally Genevan. History teaches the lesson that this imbecile domineering over human consciences has ever brought its retribution. Spain has fallen from its high estate and mother of colonies to be a third-rate power and a childless nation. The intolerance which raged in Calvin and led him to pursue his erstwhile friend, Servetus, to a terrible end, found an echo in the protest of the Irish bishops in 1615—an act which, no doubt, hastened and intensified,

on both sides, the horrors of 1641. Ussher is said to have predicted this rebellion—he must now be held responsible for hastening it. He must have had a prescience of the sorrow and suffering which that event brought upon his declining years. Ussher was in England at that time trying to patch up the burning differences between Charles and the Parliament in reference to Episcopacy and Presbytery. All his property, save his books, was pillaged and destroyed. He took up his abode at Oxford, and he received a small provision out of the revenues of the See of Carlisle which was then vacant, while his library was sent on to him from Drogheda by Chester.

Dr. Bernard says that about this time Ussher was invited to France by Richelieu with the promise of an ample pension and religious freedom—he also sent him a gold medal—Ussher in return sending the Cardinal a present of Irish greyhounds, &c. This was shortly after the publication of his work *Britanicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*, 4to., Dublin, 1639. Though truly Presbyterian at heart his strong loyalist sympathies forced him to refuse attendance at the Westminster Convention of 1643. This made him so obnoxious to Parliament that the confiscation of his library was decreed, but his friend, the learned Selden, who was then a member of the long Parliament, exerted his influence for its redemption by a fine.

Primate Ussher, although a prodigy of learning and a pious conscientious man, seems to have wanted firmness of purpose and strength of will in affairs outside religion. Intolerant men are generally so. They cannot, to use the words of Lord Bacon, accustom themselves by the light of particulars to enlarge their minds to the amplitude of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowness of their minds. Bishop Burnett said that Ussher was too gentle, while the weakness adverted to may have arisen from his natural human goodness of heart conflicting with a narrow spirit of religion.

When the unfortunate Mortogh O'Kionga (King) who ably assisted the amiable Bedell in the translation of the Scriptures into Irish, was persecuted by the Archbishop's Surrogates, Ussher stood aside without lifting voice or pen to shield the aged Irish scholar, although it was he who had in the first instance strongly recommended him to Bedell. Again in the case of the still more unfortunate Strafford whose fate was the initial blow struck against Royalty by the Long Parliament, Ussher here also stood aside and raised no voice against the Bill of Attainder. Charles I had given to Strafford his kingly word and the most solemn pledge of assurauce for his personal safety ; yet, when he was impeached, the king, the future author of Eikon Basilike, consulted five prelates, Ussher being one, as to whether his conscience might be made so elastic as to permit him to sign the Bill against the Earl. Juxon, Bishop of London, bluntly and honestly declared that the king could not do this thing. Ussher and the others temporised with casuistry and so stretched the king's conscience. It is stated, however, that Ussher was much affected by the passing of this bill. But it was too late. Had he been strong like Juxon, Charles might have been saved this dishonour. It is but fair to state, however, that after Strafford's condemnation, Ussher faithfully attended him to the last.

The other works of Ussher mentioned in this list as being printed in Dublin are :—

4to.—1631. *Gotteschalci et Predestinariæ Controversiæ*, &c.—hitherto, but incorrectly, said* to be the first Latin work printed in Ireland. This work is an account of the life and writings of the Benedictine monk, Godeschalc, who, in the ninth century originated the controversy on predes-

* The first Latin work printed in Ireland was the "Pathologia Hereditaria," by Dr. D. O'Meara, Dublinii, 1619. 12mo. O'Meara was a native of Ormond, Co. Tipperary, *vid.* Part I., pp. 12 and 19.

tination and free grace—doctrines which he stoutly maintained to be derived from a close study of the writings of St. Augustine, and which in his time produced some schism in the Church. As already stated, Ussher had a strong leaning towards such doctrines, and in this way came into contact with another prelate, more powerful, who was inclined to Arminianism, Laud, at that time Bishop of London.

4to.—1632. *Veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum Sylloge,* &c.—This curious work consists of a selection of letters to and from Roman Pontiffs, Irish Bishops and monks, from the sixth to the twelfth century, on matters relating to the Irish Church. The judgment and learning shewn in the selection of these letters from old MSS. in the Cottonian and other collections raised Ussher to a high rank among antiquarians. The copy in my possession, small 4to., bound in vellum, is inferior both in paper and type—certainly not a favourable example of Dublin typography of the seventeenth century.

4to.—1639. *Britanicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates* is said to contain a most exact account of the British Church both in Britain and Ireland from A.D. 20 to the end of the seventh century. His great works on chronology, which consist of four treatises, are those which have made this prelate's name most widely known. These were published at Leyden, London, Paris and Oxford. Of his numerous works, thirteen of which were in Latin, only four were printed in his native city.

SIR J. WARE, justly styled by Bishop Nicholson "the Camden of Ireland," was born in Castle Street, Dublin, November, 1594, and was descended from an ancient Yorkshire family named *de Warre* or *le Ware.* His father, Sir James Ware, the first of the family who settled in Ireland, came over as Secretary to Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam in 1588, and subsequently became Auditor-General, a post of eminence and profit. James I. granted a reversionary patent of this office to his eldest son, the subject of the present note, who, after his father's death in 1632, held the office till the period of the Restoration, save during the short interval that elapsed from the surrender of Dublin by the Marquis of Ormonde to the English Parliament in 1647. On this occasion he was considered to be a man of such importance that the Parliament accepted him as one of the four hostages for the due performance of the treaty who, for this purpose, were to be sent over to England. Ware entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a Fellow-Commoner in 1610, Sir William Temple being then its fourth Provost, and studied there during six years, having taken out the degree of M.A. After leaving the College he made the acquaintance of Bishop Ussher, which ripened into a warm and lasting friendship. This learned prelate, noticing that young Ware had such a taste for antiquarian pursuits, and such a love for the study and collection of old MSS., especially those relating to Irish history and affairs, strongly encouraged him in such pursuits, introduced him to several learned men, notably Daniel Molyneux, Ulster King at Arms and a noted antiquarian, whom Ware in one of his treatises* styles "Venerandae Antiquitatis Cultor." In his beloved pursuits he made a most industrious use of the large collections of these two friends, and spared neither time nor money in gleaning materials from the old Registries and Cartularies of the Irish Churches and Monasteries, still preserved with pious care. In furtherance of these pursuits he went to London in 1626 where he met his old friend Ussher, then Archbishop of Armagh, and by him was introduced to Sir Robert

* De Prasul inter Fernensis, p. 133, Vid. Edition of Ware, by Harris.

Cotton, founder of the Cottonian Library, now forming an important portion of the British Museum. Sir Robert gave him every facility for research in his magnificent collection of MSS., from which source, as also from the Tower records and several private collections, he amassed a large quantity of materials for his works relating to Ireland.

As a public man Ware held a conspicuous position during the troubled times in which he lived, but in a note like the present we can only briefly refer to his political career. This was truly, a period of *sturm und drang* in Irish history—a period of bitter contests between the Royalists and Parliamentarians, between Protestant and Roman Catholic, Episcopal Church and Puritans, fierce struggles for life and possessions between the Anglo-Irish and native Irish, the time of the disastrous rebellion of 1641, the quarrels about subsidies to the unfortunate Charles I., and on cessation of hostilities with the Confederate Catholics in 1643, the impeachment of the Lord Deputy Wentworth, numerous remonstrances and counter remonstrances from the Irish Parliament, and, lastly, the episode of the Glamorgan Treaty—all of which formed a seething ferment of oppression, duplicity and blood. Throughout this period Ware discharged several important functions relative to affairs of state with zeal, ability and toleration. He was knighted by the Lords Justices Loftus and Boyle, called to the Privy Council by the Lord Deputy in 1633, was appointed one of a Commission for a settlement of certain claims between the Crown and the clergy, was returned member for the Dublin University in the Parliament of 1639, vigorously defended Lord Strafford in the debates for his impeachment, became one of the securities for the army loan required for the suppression of the rebellion in 1641, and was one of the Council of Seventeen appointed to assist the Marquis of Ormonde in his treaty with the Confederate Irish for a cessation of arms in 1643. In the following year he, with two other confidential delegates sent by the Marquis, went to Oxford to inform the king of the true state of affairs in Ireland. While at Oxford he had the advantage of constant intercourse with its learned men, devoted all his spare time to the examination of books and records for further materials for his works, and before leaving was complimented by the University with the degree of LL.D. On his return voyage he, with his companions, were captured by a Parliament warship and all were sent prisoners to the Tower of London, where they were detained for upwards of ten months and then released by exchange for prisoners in Dublin. In 1645 we find Ware on the Committee of the Privy Council appointed to inquire into the proceedings of the Earl of Glamorgan in his treaty with the Irish forces. In 1647 he was selected by Ormonde as one of the hostages in the Dublin, treaty as mentioned above. Some time after, when the conditions were fulfilled, he returned to his native city. He was not allowed, however, to remain there long. In 1649 Jones, the Parliamentarian Governor of Dublin, thinking it unsafe that an opponent of such importance should be allowed to reside in Ireland peremptorily ordered him to quit the British islands. He chose France as the place of his exile, where he remained for about two years, when, by licence from the Parliamentary Government he was allowed to return to England. He stayed two years in London, and in 1653 went back to his old home in Dublin. At the Restoration he was re-instated in his public office, and in 1661 was unanimously elected by the University of Dublin for a second time its representative. The Duke of Ormonde, then Viceroy, appointed him First Commissioner for Excise and New Tax Appeals, and, subsequently, to the high office of Commissioner for the execution of the provisions in the King's declaration for the settlement of the kingdom. He was offered a peerage by Charles II., which he declined, as also the dignity of

baronet, and in 1665 was instrumental, through his great influence, in obtaining a grant from the Crown of £500 a year for the support of the new dignity of the Lord Mayor of Dublin.* We must refrain here from minute comment on Ware's public actions in Church or State affairs. He was a devoted adherent to the Royal cause and a faithful friend and adviser of Strafford and Ormonde. During the times in which he lived there was but little or no toleration on either side, and we may safely say that throughout his long and eventful life he displayed neither controversial acrimony nor avaricious desire for property or place. He died in December, 1666, and was buried in the family vault, St. Werburgh's Church, Dublin, according to the extraordinary statement of Harris,† "without either stone or monumental inscription." This seems very strange, since Sir James left his family in good circumstances, and all, viz., four surviving, made wealthy and influential alliances. What a contrast to the honours paid to his contemporary Camden. This learned man, who is looked upon as the father of British antiquities, as Ware may be styled the father of Irish antiquities, died 1623, at about the same age as Ware, and was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey, a monument, with his effigy, holding in his hand the "Britannia," his great work, was afterwards erected near his grave.

The intelligent tourist visiting Dublin will probably ask us: Where are the memorials erected by the people of Ireland or by the citizens of Dublin to this gifted, painstaking historian of their writers—their churches and monasteries—of their antiquities of all kinds? Is there no place named in his honour—no statue, no monument of any kind? I see frequently such memorials of worthless rulers and political agitators, but nothing save his works to "keep the memory green" of him—the "*Clarissimus Antiquitatis Hiberniæ Cultor.*" Alas, we must answer, there is nothing, not even a mural tablet, to mark the last resting place of Ware. How long will Irishmen or the citizens of Dublin permit such culpable neglect to exist? Time alone can tell.

The first treatise mentioned in the List—*Archiepiscoporum Cassiliensium*, &c., 4to, 1626—was published immediately after his return from his first visit to London in company with Primate Ussher, the second treatise—*De Præsulibus Lageniæ*, 4to—was published in 1628. Both treatises were afterwards formed into one under the title *De Præsulibus Hiberniæ*—folio. Dublin, 1665.

Ware published Spenser's "*View of the State of Ireland*," 1633, folio — with a dedicatory epistle to the Lord Deputy Wentworth. Subsequently, in same year, he published in a similar manner *Campion's History* and the *Chronicles of Hanmer and Marleburrough.*

From the list compiled by Mr. Dix, it would appear that several issues of these works, with minor variations, appeared in 1633.

De Scriptoribus Hiberniæ—Lib I. and II.—4to, Dublin, 1639.—The first book gives an account of writers, who were natives of Ireland, from the Christian era to the close of the sixteenth century. The second book includes writers who were not natives but held office or employment in Ireland, "*qui in Hibernia Munera aliqua obeirunt.*" To this work is also prefixed a dedication to Lord Wentworth. Harris says that Sir James intended to have published a new and enlarged

* The titles of Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were created by Charter of Charles I., 18 A.R., but the first assumption of the title appears in 1665, Sir Daniel Bellingham being first Lord Mayor. *Vid., His., Dublin.* Ed. Walsh, 1817, pp. 211 and 424.

† Ware, *Writers of Ireland*, 1746, p. 156.

edition of the *De Scriptoribus*, adding that he had in his custody the edition of 1639, interleaved and filled with numerous corrections and additions in Ware's own writing. Harris made full use of this for his edition of Ware, 3 vol., folio. Dublin, 1745. His other works, published in Dublin, will be noted in their proper place in the List by Mr. Dix.

1626.—OVERBURY—"HIS WIFE, &C."

Sir Thomas Overbury, the story of whose tragic death forms one of the most scandalous episodes in English Court history, was descended from an old and respectable family in Gloucestershire. He was a distinguished scholar at Oxford, travelled much on the Continent, and returned home with the reputation of being an accomplished man of parts. In 1601 he went to Scotland, and there, unfortunately, became acquainted with Robert Carr, a young Scottish adventurer, belonging to a Border family, and who was then a favourite of the King. This Carr was of handsome exterior, but of mean education, and an unprincipled libertine. The two men, knowing that an acquaintance must be mutually advantageous, became closely connected by ties of confidence and self-interest. Carr could help Overbury in pushing his fortunes at Court, while the latter, owing to his learning, judgment and accomplishments, would be of infinite service to the former in giving counsel and advice, in fact in educating him as *un homme de Cour* for the delicate position of Royal favourite. Hume says that it was owing to Overbury that Carr temporarily enjoyed the highest favour of the King without being hated by the people. On the accession of James to the Throne of England he brought Carr over with him, and shortly, with scandalous rapidity, the weak and pedantic Prince advanced the sensual minion to the greatest offices of State, and finally created him Earl of Somerset. The favourite repaid the services of Overbury by procuring for him a Knighthood, and a Welsh judgeship for his father. We come now to the terrible story of illicit passion and crime which led to the barbarous murder of the unfortunate Overbury. The Countess of Essex, the young wife of the Earl of Essex, one of the most beautiful and fascinating women of her time, yet one of the most depraved attending a depraved Court, formed a guilty intercourse with Carr, then Earl of Rochester. Overbury, who is much to blame in the matter, showed himself to be an unprincipled man, since it is known that he advised, and even assisted, his patron in this amour. It is even said that he was instrumental as the pander in bringing it about. When, however, the infamous Rochester broached to Overbury the plan he had formed to procure a divorce for the Countess from her husband, and then to marry her, the latter strongly opposed such a step, not indeed on grounds of morality, but from ulterior motives of self-interest, and referred in very plain language to the woman's depraved character. All this was conveyed to the Countess, who vowed revenge. First she bribed Sir D. Wood with £1,000 to slay Overbury in a pretended duel. This failing she prevailed upon Rochester to concert a plot for his ill-starred adviser's removal. The favourite denounced him to the King on a trumped-up charge of disobedience. He was committed to the Tower in April, 1613, and kept closely confined under the charge of a new lieutenant, Sir R. Elwas, a creature of Rochester. As soon as Overbury realised the true position of affairs he threatened to publish certain damning secrets in his possession. This determined the guilty pair to have the wretched prisoner removed by poison. This deed was effected through the agency of a Mrs. Turner, an abandoned confidant of the Countess; Elwas, the governor; Weston, a warder; Frankland, a druggist; and Forman, a celebrated conjuror or wizard. Poison was gradually administered to Overbury in his food for about five months, but his strong

constitution enabling him to resist its power, his murderers adopted another mode, so as to effect a sure though agonising death. He died after several hours of extreme torture on September 15th. It was reported that he died of an infectious disease and his body was hastily and secretly buried. Meanwhile, the Countess took proceedings for divorce before a servile commission* appointed by the King, a dissolution of marriage was pronounced, and on the 16th of December following, the marriage of Carr, created Earl of Somerset in the previous November, was solemnised with great pomp at Whitehall in the presence of the Queen and Prince Charles. †

But the period of about a year and a half ensuing brought a just retribution. The fickle James had discarded Somerset and adopted a similar favourite in the person of the young George Villiers, afterwards the celebrated Duke of Buckingham. Somerset's friends became few, his enemies many; dark rumours and suspicions were not only whispered but openly spoken of. The people were indignant and clamoured for an inquiry which was ordered by Lord Chief Justice Coke, with the result that warrants were issued for the arrest of the Earl and Countess, together with their inferior accomplices already mentioned. Mrs. Turner, Weston, Frankland, and Elwas were tried in the autumn of 1615 ‡ and found guilty; it is remarkable that all four were executed a few days after sentence. Forman died before the trials and so escaped the last penalty of the law, while the complicity of a wizard in the nefarious business augmented the popular horror and indignation to a frenzied degree. It is even said that the last dose of poison so cruelly administered came from the hands of Dr. Mayerne, the King's physician. Mayerne was not examined at the trial, so that we have no clear account of his share in the act.

In May, 1616, the Earl and Countess were tried by their peers in Westminster Hall, and returned again to the Tower § where they remained for some years. A scandalous pardon was then granted by the King, it is darkly hinted through fear, James dreading the revelation by Somerset of some disgraceful or criminal secret. The history of the Stuarts has many blots but this one is the foulest. Mrs. Turner, who must be looked upon as the prime evil spirit of the tragedy, was a very handsome woman, but of more than doubtful reputation in earlier days. She had been the companion and confidant of the Countess, who was daughter of the Earl of Suffolk, both before and after her marriage to the Earl of Essex, and it is strongly believed that the teaching she received, both as maid and wife, from this infamous woman contributed largely to make her what she was, a very Messalina.

The grotesque circumstances which attended the execution of this woman added another element of interest to the gruesome sight. She had been well known as the inventor of a yellow starch, and had introduced its use some years before. Chief Justice Coke, who, to his credit, had been the main instrument in bringing all the prisoners to trial, in sentencing her, said that as she was the inventor of yellow starched ruffs and cuffs so he hoped she would be the last to wear such things. He, therefore, ordered that she should be hanged in what she had made so fashionable. The fair Mrs. Turner accordingly appeared on the scaffold in a dress *a la mode* with cobweb lawn ruff and cuffs stiffened with yellow starch. Howell says: "With her I believe that yellow starch which so much disfigured our nation and rendered it so ridiculous and fantastic, will receive its funeral."‖

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* This commission consisted of five Bishops and seven lawyers; the case was tried before a jury of women.
† For an account of this *vid.* Stow. Annales, London, 1631, folio, p. 1005.
‡ *Vid.* Stow. Annales, folio, London, 1631, p. 1024.
§ *Idem.*, p. 1024.
‖ *Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ*—Letter II.—March, 1618.

Such was the sad fate of Sir Thomae Overbury, only in his 32nd year, which, together with a certain amount of genius and literary accomplishments, although his character was somewhat unprincipled, made him the object of public regret and commiseration. He wrote both in poetry and prose. His poem—"*The Wife*"—delineating the character of a woman such as would render a married life happy, was much esteemed. It was, indeed, a curious subject for his pen, considering the circumstances of his own life.

According to Lowndes the twelfth edition was printed in London in, 1627. If this be so the Dublin edition of 1626 given by Mr. Dix must be the eleventh. He mentions the eleventh edition as that of "London, 1622, sm. 8vo., A.-V. in eights—Dublin, 1626, 12mo."

BEDELL.—The A.B.C. or the Institution of a Christian, Dublin, 1631 :—

This most exemplary and upright man was born at Black Notley, Essex, in 1570: he graduated at Cambridge, and was elected Fellow of Emmanuel College in 1599. Shortly after ordination he got parochial charge of St. Edmundsbury, and officiated there with such zeal and success, that he was selected by Sir H. Wotton,* the newly appointed ambassador to Venice to accompany him as Chaplain, 1604. He remained in Venice during about eight years, and while there formed a close intimacy with the celebrated Fra Paolo (Paul Sarpi) a priest of the Servite order and the well-known historian of the Council of Trent. From him Bedell obtained a thorough knowledge of Italian into which he translated the English Liturgy shortly after, and in return instructed Father Paul in English and drew up a grammar for his use. Venice was at this period in a very critical state of unrest, political and religious. There was a bitter contest between the Republic and the Papal See—the excommunications and interdicts from Rome were openly defied—a complete schism resulted, and at one time a total separation from the Roman Catholic Communion was imminent. In fact this was the object of Sir H. Wotton's embassy from King James, and a high opinion of Bedell's theological abilities and judgment must have been entertained in selecting him as chaplain upon such a delicate mission. Izaac Walton observes† that "Father Paul wrote his celebrated history of the Council for King James, which history, as fast as it was written was sent in sheets to England, enclosed in letters by Mr. Bedell and others to King James and the Bishop of Canterbury" (Dr. Abbot). Wotton's Embassy totally failed, the Venetians having made up all their differences with Rome: a failure as Wellwood in his "Memoirs"‡ suggests, due to the blundering vanity of James. Shortly afterwards Bedell returned to England, and his renowned friend seeing that all his projects for the disruption of Venice with Rome had fallen through, and probably dreading further violence§ from his clerical enemies, wished to go with him‖ but the Senate would not permit this. Bedell resumed his humble parochial work at Bury-St-Edmunds, and while there translated into Latin Father Paul's histories of the Inquisition, Venetian

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* On his way to Venice, Wotton wrote in a friend's album the following humorous definition of an ambassador—"*Legatus est vir bonus peregre missus ad mentiendum reipublicae causa.*" This innocent sally brought Sir Henry under the displeasure of his pedantic master.

† *Life of Wotton*, p. 150. Ed. Zouch.

‡ Page 30. London, 1736. This is a ridiculous suggestion. It is not at all likely that Venice would have severed her connection with Rome to please the English King, or be swayed by his "Premonition" which was to have been presented by Wotton, she who had been ever previously the defender of the Popes and who had been first married to the Sea by a successor of St. Peter's, 300 years before.

§ *Vid.* Burnett's *Life of Bedell*, p. 15.

‖ A few years before he had been attacked by five assassins with stilettoes, wounded in fifteen places and left for dead.

Interdict and Council of Trent. In 1615 he was presented with a living in the diocese of Norwich, but he was so scrupulous about paying induction fees, which he conceived rather savoured of simony, that there was much difficulty about his admission. At length the payment of those fees was waived, and he took charge of the parish and remained there in obscurity for about twelve years. While there he led such a retired unobtrusive life, preaching and ministering to his flock that he became almost unknown and forgotten, so much so that when Diodati, the celebrated Genevan divine, who had known and so much esteemed him at Venice, came to England he was surprised to find that he could not gain any intelligence of Bedell: it was by mere chance that they met in the streets of London, whither the quiet country clergyman had come to consult its libraries. But this lonely man was destined for a more stormy and troublous time and to spend his remaining days in the arena of bitter religious and political strife in Ireland.

In 1626, Sir W. Temple, Provost of Trinity College died, and Ussher, who had been made Primate in the year before, anxiously looked round for a successor. No doubt the fame of Bedell as a scholar and theologian had reached the College and must have been well-known to the Primate, yet it is highly probable that his decided Calvinistic tendencies, so similar to his own, decided Ussher in finally selecting him for that important office. He at first firmly refused, and in a characteristic letter to the Primate declining the offer unless forced upon him as a matter of duty, he writes "I have no want, thank God, of anything necessary for this life—I have a competent living of about £100 a year in a good air and seat—and a little parish not exceeding the compass of my weak voice," etc. The entire letter, indeed, gives us a true insight of the humility and piety of this amiable man. The Primate and the College authorities urgently pressed his acceptance, and even petitioned the king, to whom Bedell must have been known since the time of Wotton's Embassy to Venice; indeed, the latter told the King "that hardly a fitter man could have been propounded in his whole kingdom for singular erudition and piety." He accepted the office only at the positive royal command, and held it till 1629, when he was appointed to the united Sees of Kilmore and Ardagh. After he had joined the College for a short time he found himself face to face with many difficulties in his administration—he almost dreaded to carry out the reforms which he saw were absolutely necessary, and, returning to England, intended to resign. The Primate, however, sent him a strong letter of encouragement, he returned to his post, and resolutely set to work in rectifying abuses, restoring discipline and promoting the interests of religion amongst all classes in the College. On taking charge of his diocese he had still greater difficulties to overcome, he found it over-run with crying abuses and filled with intolerable disorders—cathedrals and parish churches dilapidated,* many in ruins—clergy without congregations, and congregations without clergy—revenues wasted or alienated, spiritual courts oppressive and extorting—pluralities and absenteeism amongst the clergy so frequent as to be scandalous Bedell was now fifty-nine years of age, and yet, nothing daunted, he commenced his task of reforming, of pulling down and of building up, with such amiability of manner, decision in action, and honesty of purpose, that even his enemies stood by and applauded, and those persons most affected by his reforms esteemed and respected him. In order to induce his clergy to give up pluralities, which was the crying evil of the time, he nobly set the example by resigning one of his Sees—that of Ardagh, in 1630. He thought it his duty to dispense with the

* The Cathedral and Bishop's house in Ardagh were in ruins. In Kilmore there was neither spire nor bell, many of the parochial houses had no roofs. Indeed, non-residence prevailed so much, that houses for the clergy were hardly needed.

office of lay Chancellor, and taking upon himself the old episcopal jurisdiction, judicially decided in person the causes in his own court. About this time also the attention of this truly Christian Bishop was turned to the native Irish in his diocese. These unfortunate people, despised and neglected, were treated worse than cattle. The protestant clergy never attempted to mitigate their sorrows and sufferings, and, even if they willed it, were totally unable to influence them owing to their ignorance of Irish. This was merely a continuation of the old mischievous policy in Ireland as exemplified by the Statutes of Ed. III., Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.* Bedell, though a zealous propagandist, was neither an intolerant nor a persecutor, and it is morally certain that such a man could not have signed the protest of 1626, drawn up by Ussher,† and signed by twelve Protestant prelates. He sympathised strongly with his Irish fellow subjects, and believed that he could at the same time afford them some degree of culture and disseminate religious knowledge amongst them, by having the Scriptures and prayers read to them in their own beautiful and expressive tongue. It is recorded that Richard Fitzralph, Archbishop of Armagh, translated the New Testament into Irish so early as the middle of the fourteenth century. Fox, in 1573, refers to this;‡ Ussher also speaks of some fragments of Irish translations of the Bible being in existence in his own time. But there is now no trace of these in existence. Kearney and Walsh had commenced an Irish translation of the New Testament in 1573. They were afterwards assisted by Archbishop Donnellan.§ Harris‖ states that this was published in 1603, 4to.

As already mentioned, O'Domnhuill, or Daniel, Archbishop of Tuam, translated the New Testament from the Greek into Irish, published in Dublin, 4to, 1602. Bedell resolved, however, to have the Old Testament also translated, and for this purpose set to work in 1630, though now in his 60th year, to learn the language of the people around him, and to obtain such an accurate and critical knowledge of it as would enable him to get through the difficult task. He was fortunate in securing the services of the aged Irish scholar, O Kionga, or King, who had assisted Archbishop O'Donnell in his translation of the New Testament. Bedell, however, in the execution of his cherished designs, was destined to meet with many trials and disappointments, the outcome of the long continued fatal and misguided policy towards Ireland, which to this day has left its blackened mark upon the country.

At a Convocation in Dublin, 1634, the question of an Irish version of the Scriptures was warmly discussed, Bramhall, Bishop of Derry, strongly opposed it as dangerous to the State, relying on the older penal Statutes, notably that of Hen. VIII. Bedell, however, seconded by Primate Ussher, succeeded in having Canons passed to the effect that where most of the people were Irish speaking, a Bible and two Prayer Books in the Irish language were to be provided, and that the parts of the Service to be read for the day as appointed were to be read in that tongue. In the previous year Bedell had drawn up and signed a remonstrance against certain grievances, known as the Cavan Remonstrance, which was forwarded to the Lord Deputy Wentworth. This gave great offence to the cruel and imperious governor, who sent to England a strong

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* *Vid.*, Stat. Kilkenny, 40 Ed. III. and 28 Hen. VIII.; 2 Eliz. For the effects and futility of these and other Acts of English policy in Ireland, vid. passim, Sir J. Davies— "Discovery, etc."

† *Vid. supra*, Ussher. For text of protest—Plowden, Vol. I., 1803. App , xviii.

‡ Acts and Mon., v. i., 473.

§ This Nehemiah Donnellan was Chaplain to Thomas, 7th Earl of Ormond, who particularly recommended him in a letter to Queen Elizabeth, dated 24th March, 1594, "as having bestowed all his time in the College of Dublin about translating the Bible into Irish." Sir J. Ware states that "he was bred at Cambridge."

‖ Ware, "Writers of Ireland," p. 97.

complaint against the bishop. The difference, however, was amicably arranged some time after.

The publication of the Irish version of the Old Testament met with the most violent opposition in high quarters ; Archbishop Laud, then Chancellor of Trin. Coll., Dublin ; Wentworth, the Lord Deputy, and several of the Irish bishops objected to it, the pretext being that King, the aged Irish scholar, whom Bedell had employed, was an incompetent and unworthy person. That this was a flimsy pretext will appear when we consider that this Irish translator had been actually recommended to Bedell by Primate Ussher—then Bishop of Meath—Lord Dillon, Sir James Ware, and other eminent men. The unfortunate old man, now verging on his eightieth year, was deprived of his small living by the surrogates of the Archbishop, grossly maltreated on his way to prison in Dublin, and died shortly after: his birthplace, parentage and grave are now unknown. Bedell determined to have the work printed at his own expense, and in his own house. But this was not to be ; before he could carry out his design a terrible cloud burst over Ireland ; the rebellion of 1641 with all its horrors broke out, and before some degree of quiet had been restored, the good old bishop was no more.

It is most remarkable with what respect and admiration he was looked upon by the native Irish. Amidst all the scenes of blood, revenge and desolation that marked the time, he and all who took refuge with him were suffered to remain almost undisturbed ; he was the only Englishman in Co. Cavan whose house was not attacked. He and his family were removed, probably for safety sake, to the old castle of Cloughoughter, the Irish declaring that he would be the last Englishman they would drive out of Ireland. He was afterwards taken to the house of Dr. Denis Sheridan, who had helped in the translation of the Bible, where, worn out with fatigue, anxiety and sorrow, he was seized with an intermitting fever, and died in the midst of his family, 7th February, 1642. The R.C. bishop ordered that his remains be buried in consecrated ground, and the chiefs of the Irish forces paid unusual honours at his funeral. They assembled their forces and with much solemnity and decency accompanied the body to the grave, and at the interment fired a volley, shouting in Latin, "*Hic requiescat ultimus* Anglorum.*" They even desired the Rev. Mr. Clogy—a Protestant clergyman—to read the funeral offices of his church, and what is most remarkable of all, the Rev. Ed. Farrelly, a R.C. clergyman, who was present, cried out in the warmth of his heart "*O sit anima mea cum Bedello.*"†

The precious Irish manuscript came into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Sheridan, in whose house Dr. Bedell died ; after some years it was given to Dr. Jones, Bishop of Meath. After much delay, discouragement, ill-will, and even threats, it was published in London, 4to, 1686, under the care and auspices of the Hon. Mr. Boyle and Bishop Marsh. The little work mentioned in the List is a short catechism which Dr. Bedell had printed in one sheet, containing the elements of Christianity, with some prayers and passages from the Scriptures. Many copies were struck off and scattered throughout his diocese. The title, translated is "The Alphabet or Elements of Christian Doctrine."

Burnet says that Bedell was a Calvinist both in decrees and grace, and so his preferment was much retarded. If so, he was one of the most liberal minded Calvinists known to

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* Qy. *optimus.*

† This, together with many other instances, goes far to disprove the exaggerated accounts of the cruelty of the Irish during such a period of hate and revenge, given by such partial historians as Sir J. Temple, Borlase, Cox, etc., and subsequently copied in glowing colours by Hume.

history. Borlase * says he was "one of the brightest lights of the Irish Church, both for learning and shining conversation; and (in his constant diligence in the work of the ministry) a pattern to others."

1627. CARPENTER, N.—a noted Mathematician and Geographer. His fame in this respect brought him under the notice of Primate Ussher, who invited him over to Ireland, made him one of his chaplains, and schoolmaster of the King's Wards in Dublin. He published several works, only one of which "Achitophel" was printed in Dublin, as mentioned in the List by Mr. Dix. In the year following it was published in Oxford, 1628, 4to. † Prynne says there were divers passages in this book against Arminianism, averring it to be planted among us by Jesuits and Politicians to undermine our religion gradually, that as soon as it came abroad it was called in, and all passages against Arminianism expunged by Bishop Laud's agents—reprinted, London, 1629, 4to, to the great injury both of the Truth and Author." The learned Hakewill ‡ speaks of Carpenter as a renowned Cosmographer and Geographer, and quotes at length his witty arguments against those who maintained that America was discovered in the days of Augustus, because some coins of that Emperor had been found in the American mines. This is given by Marianus Siculas in his History of Spain.§ He also says that Carpenter "clearly demonstrates that by Platoe's *Atlantis* America cannot be understood, and withall by the way gives us a touch of the Speciall Geographees of these latter times."

Lowndes makes no mention of Carpenter.

1630. *Musarum Lachrymæ*.—These tears are the production of twenty-four members of Trin. Coll., Dublin, the names of whom have been kindly furnished by Mr. Dix, as given in the Brit. Museum Library copy, amongst these appear two Wares—probably nephews of the celebrated Sir J. Ware.

The elegies are short, mostly in Latin and Greek, and even some in Hebrew, so that the gentle Muses must have been well-nigh tortured to *tears*. The "most illustrious" and "most religious heroine" for whom they were written was daughter of Sir G. Fenton and second wife of Richard Boyle, who, at the time of this second marriage, was knighted by the Lord Deputy, Sir G. Carew, shortly afterwards created Earl of Cork by James I., made one of the Lord Justices and hereditary Grand Treasurer of Ireland by Charles I. He has been styled the "great" Earl of Cork, but this epithet will be subjectively held to imply, perhaps, a qualification for totally different characters, according as the mind be that of a sympathiser with the Protestant English or with the Catholic Irish of the period. His public character from these antagonistic points of view may be gleaned from what Cromwell said of him.

"If there had been an Earl of Cork in every province, it would have been impossible for the Irish to have raised a rebellion."

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* Irish Rebellion, fol. 1680, p. 32.

† An Apologie, etc. London: 1630. Fol.—Advertisements at end.

‡ Cant. Doom, 1646, p. 166. g.d. Harris's Ware—Writers, Dublin, 1745. Fol., p. 334.

§ In the Treatise de Geographia by Henry Glareanus,—1529, 8vo., p. 254,—we find an allusion to this far-fetched notion. "Sunt qui putent tempore Cæsaris Augusti eam terram fuisse notam, atque Maronem. Æn.lib. VI., de ea hæc protulisse carminat.

"Jacet extra sidera tellus
Extra anni solisq. ubi caelifer Atlas
Axem humero torquet." . . . . .

This "great" Earl of Cork was the man who in a letter* to the Speaker of the English House of Commons, dated from Youghal, 25th August, 1642, boasted that he had indicted and outlawed above eleven hundred persons, noblemen, baronets, knights, esquires and priests, in the counties of Cork and Waterford, whereby his Majesty may be intitled to their lands and possessions, not of so little yearly value as two hundred thousand pounds," "all their estates confiscated to the corruption of their blood and extirpation of them and their families."

At the conclusion of his letters he styles these doings "this Work of Works."

The subject of these numerous Trin. Coll. elegies had 16 children, the fifth of whom was the well-known Roger Boyle, Lord Broghill, afterwards Earl of Orrery, who played such a notoriously prominent part in Irish affairs under Charles I., Cromwell and Charles II. Her seventh son was the far more distinguished and famous Robert Boyle, so celebrated in the world of Science and Letters, and styled "The Father of Pneumatic Philosophy."

1626. FAULKLAND was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1622, and held that office for seven years. These were troublous times of subsidies and promised graces, of perfidy and intolerance, of proclamations and petitions, of kingly duplicity and broken faith, that crumbled the hopes of the Irish people. Faulkland had a difficult task in his administration. Leland† says that he 'seems to have been more distinguished by his rectitude than abilities," "his temper directed him to moderation and indulgence in the affair of religious controversy." But rectitude in government and toleration in religion were fatal to a Lord Deputy in those days. The recusants—the Irish R.C. party—relying on the word of a king, thought that he was holding back what they were led to expect, while, on the other hand, the Protestant party, deeply tinged at the time with Puritanism, strongly remonstrated against any concessions, and maligned the embarrassed Governor at the English court. The result was that Faulkland was recalled, and the administration of affairs temporarily handed over to the Lord Chancellor Loftus and to Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that had Faulkland been retained and had the king been other than a Stuart, the course of history might have been totally changed: at all events, the seeds of distrust and discontent now sown brought Wentworth, Faulkland's successor, to the scaffold, and materially helped in bringing his master to a similar fate.

1631. BISHOP DOWNHAM.—Was a native of Cheshire, succeeded to the See of Derry in 1616; died, 1634. He was the fifth Protestant bishop, Dr. George Montgomery being the first. This prelate was decidedly Calvinistic in his views, zealous and intolerant to persecution in the cause of the Reformed Church within his diocese. He even obtained from the Lords Justices, Loftus and Boyle, a commission empowering him by immediate warrant from himself to arrest all within his jurisdiction who should refuse to appear upon citation or to obey the sentences given against them. This arbitrary commission was renewed by Lord Deputy Wentworth in 1633, and obtained upon the Bishop's information that his diocese abounded with delinquents who refused obedience to his spiritual processes.‡ From the Visitation Book of the diocese it does not appear that he was very successful in this crusade. He says:—"For the removing of these

* Orrery State Letters, vol. I. A copy of this letter is given in Hist. Mem. Irish Rebellion. Appx. Dublin, 1770.
† Hist. Ireland, Cork, 1776, vol. III., p. 3.
‡ *Vid.* Harris's Ware. Bishops.

Popish priests, our lawes are weake and power lesse, neither can I get the assistance of the military men as I desire." He also laments that when convicted and imprisoned they have been again set at liberty by corruption, and that when he issued the writ *de excommunicato capiendo*, the Sheriffs could not be got to apprehend them. It was Downham who read before the State Council in Christ Church, Dublin, the fanatical protest of the Bishops in 1626, drawn up by Ussher, against accepting the offer of the Catholics to maintain an army, for the king's service, of 5,000 foot and 500 horse in return for some slight toleration.

1631. WILLIAM CLERK.—"*An Epitome of Certain late Aspersions, etc.*" This is chiefly an answer to the Preface of Sir J. Davis's Reports, and to some parts of the cases of Praemunire reported by him.* The Reports referred to are those on cases adjudged in the King's courts in Ireland. This volume is prefaced by a learned and eloquent eulogy on the Common Law of England and a Vindication of its professors addressed to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere.

1633.—SPENSER.—"*A View of the State of Ireland*," *etc., etc.*—In the year 1580, Spenser, then aged twenty-seven, arrived in Dublin in the train of Lord Gray de Wilton, the new Lord Deputy. This London youth, already famous as a poet, his *Shepherd's Calendar* having been published in the previous year, came over to Ireland in the capacity of Secretary to one of the most ruthless governors that ever disgraced the administration of that unhappy land. It is highly probable that he obtained this post on the recommendation of the celebrated Sir Philip Sydney, to whom the *Shepherd's Calendar* had been dedicated in 1579. In 1582 he returned to London with Lord Gray, who had been recalled after a short but unexampled sway of tyranny and bloodshed. During these two years the youthful poet, he who had sung of loveliness and truth, and had afterwards clothed in gorgeous diction, †with "continued allegory or dark conceit," descriptions of all the abstract virtues, was destined to witness almost at first setting foot on the land of his adoption, the terrible butchery perpetrated at Smerwick by order of the Lord Deputy. Here he must have seen about 900 slaughtered Spaniards and Italians—victims of treachery who "yielded on mercy"‡ to the ruthless Deputy, spread out on the yellow sands at the foot of Oilean-an-Oir. Spenser had thus served an apprenticeship and passed through his baptism of blood under the odious and unsparing Puritan Gray. This man was so inhuman that the Queen was assured that he tyrannized with such barbarity, "that little was left in Ireland for her Majesty to reign over but ashes and carcasses."§ Yet we find Spenser, his young Secretary, striving in his *View of the State of Ireland*, written in 1596, for the Government of Elizabeth, to palliate this terrible deed. He has even polluted that glorious poem, *The Fœry Queene*, in the representation of this man of blood and the events of his time, by the allegorical personage of Artegal, the Knight of Justice. Was ever a lie clothed in such magnificent diction, or veiled in such a golden web?

Sir Walter Raleigh, Spenser's friend, whom, with a quaint conceit, he styled *The Shepherd of the Occan*, was also, we are pained to state, noted for his rapacity, treachery, ‖ and cruelty,

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* Harris's Ware—Writers, p. 119.

† Campbell styles Spenser "the Rubens of English Poetry." His harmony, imagery, and expression renders his description just.

‡ Borlase—*Reduction of Ireland*, p. 136. *Baker's Chronicle*, fol. 356. *Irish Annals.*—trans. by O'Connor

§ *Leland's His.* II., p. 287.

‖ In a most treacherous manner he captured Lord Roche, who was hospitably entertaining him at the time at Castletown-Roche.

and to him was committed the execution of the odious and barbarous massacre at Smerwick—a task which he carried out to the full.

This "Gentle Spenser," after his return to England, though employed in some minor offices, appears, like many other of the needy and avaricious Court sycophants, to have been a chagrined and disappointed suitor for place or emolument. Through the influence of Sir Philip Sydney he obtained the patronage of the Earl of Leicester, but he failed to obtain that of Burleigh. The latter is said to have been offended at some of his allusions in *The Shepherd's Calendar*. In this poem Spenser makes his shepherds pipe of polemics as well as of love, and mingle amorous sighs with controversy on Protestantism and Popery. Through out all his works indeed there is a tinge of religion and morality which runs like veins of gold throughout a beautiful structure of Parian marble. He was, as already mentioned, for several years a suitor at Court, and no doubt he thought with longing heart of the rich vales and gentle streams of "deep-valleyed Desmond," which he had left behind; he knew well of the design for the plantation of Munster and of the El Dorado that awaited the settler in Ireland, much more certain than that which his friend, Raleigh, so glowingly pictured as existing in Guiana.

In "Mother Hubbard's Tale," written at or about this time, the poet describes the disappointments and reverses he met with in his quest of emolument and place, thus :—

"Full little knowest thou that hast not tryed
What hell it is in suing long to byde,
To lose good days that might be better spent,
To waste long nights in pensive discontent," &c., &c.

In 1586 he was, however, rewarded with a grant of land, 3,028 acres, out of the forfeited estates of the ill-starred Earl of Desmond. These estates alone amounted to upwards of half a million acres of the finest country in Ireland, all of which was forfeited to the Crown. According to the plan of settlement this vast domain was to be divided into manors and seigniories, and granted to English gentlemen—Knights, Esquires, &c.—under certain conditions which they undertook to perform, hence the term, *Undertaker*, applied to these grantees. What a field for grasping, impecunious courtiers—what a boon for younger sons and cadets of families! Sir Walter Raleigh, for his services in carrying out the cruel orders of Lord Deputy Gray, received a grant of 42,000 acres in Cork and Waterford, including Youghall, Lismore, and a large tract of the valley of the Blackwater. These lands he afterwards disposed of to the avaricious and grasping Mr. Richard Boyle, better known by his subsequent title of the Earl of Cork, for the trifling sum of £1,500. Much might be said about this interesting and extraordinary man, who may well be termed a land-grabber of the XVII. century, but this is not the place.

Kilcoleman Castle, about three miles from Doneraile, situated on Spenser's tract, was the principal residence of the poet for about ten years, and here he wrote the chief portions of his immortal work, *The Færie Queene*. The Castle, situated on a small hill, is now an ivied ruin; near it is a lake and a small calm flowing river, the Awbeg, fringed with alder trees. This is the "Mulla," mentioned by the poet both in the poem *Colin Clout* and in the *Færie Queene*:—

"Under the foot of Mole, that mountain hore;
Keeping my sheep amongst the cooly shade,
Of the green alders by the Mulla's shore."

Colin Clout.

And again :—

"And Mulla mine whose waves I whilom taught to weep."

Færie Queene., c. xi., 41.

The Ballyhoura mountains, lying towards the north of this beautiful land, are the "Mole." All this noble country with its variety of form and surface—mountains, vales, and many streams, bordered by the magnificent Galtees—the Oliver, Clydagh, and Ballyhoura mountains, once the patrimony of the Lords of Desmond, the Butlers, the MacCarties, and Barrys, with many Castles and Keeps, now dismantled and shattered, must be of surpassing interest to all students of English literature and history, and suggestive of sad reflections on the story of Ireland during the XVI. and XVII. centuries. Amidst such scenes our poet wrote his incomparable romantic poem in that stately English measure, since then named after him, and it is something for Ireland to be proud of that such a tissue of allegory, chivalrous devotion, and gorgeous description should have been woven on her soil, and no doubt derived its inspiration from the scenery around—its mountains, woods, and vales—its dark rivers and ruined Keeps.

Spenser returned from England in 1587 in order to take possession of his lands, and whilst residing in Kilcoleman Castle was visited in 1589 by Sir Walter Raleigh, who was at that time staying at Lismore. Spenser had then completed the first three books of the *Færie Queene*. Raleigh warmly approved of the poem, and persuaded Spenser to return with him to England and arrange for its publication. It appeared in 1590 with a dedication to the Queen, fulsome enough, as was then the fashion at the time. The poet was, of course, anxious to obtain the favour of Elizabeth, and in the poem itself we find the Queen Gloriana, and the huntress Belphoebe, are symbolical of her, whilst the personification of Envy is intended as a glance at the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots.

In 1591 Spenser returned to his home at Kilcoleman, having obtained a pension of £50 a year from the parsimonious Queen, and in 1596 published three more books of his famous poem. In the same year he wrote the work, *A View of the State of Ireland*, which was intended for the Government of England. This piece lay in MS. in Archbishop Usher's Library, and was thence published by Sir J. Ware in 1633, folio —. Several editions are mentioned in the list given by Mr. Dix, those marked B, C, D and E having in addition the histories and chronicles of Campion, Hanmer, and Marleburrough :—

"The scope and intention of the Book was to forward the Reformation of the Abuses and "evil Customs of *Ireland;* and some things in it are very well written, particularly as to the "Political main Design of reducing Ireland to the due Obedience of the Crown of *England.* "But in the History and Antiquities of the Country he is often miserably mistaken, and seems "rather to have indulged the Fancy and Licence of a Poet, than the Judgment and Fidelity "requisite for a Historian. Add to this his want of Moderation, in which, it must be confessed, "he was exceedingly defective."*

This is a sweeping, but just, condemnation. Spenser ought not to have meddled in state-craft—his genius was born for the realms of imagination—his dwelling should be the Temple of the Muses. In truth, Spenser, like his own creation, Archimago, seems to have had a dual nature—that of the gentle poet and the persecuting Calvinist.

Alas for human nature and for faith in man! What shall we say when we find this "Gentle" Spenser, in his *View of the State of Ireland*, recommending the barbarous policy of creating a famine amongst the natives, that pestilence and death might follow, in order to ensure their total extirpation. We forbear quoting the words of this horrible counsel; they can be found in the work referred to†

* Harris, Ware, Writers of Ireland, II., p. 327.,—fol., Dublin, 1745. † *Vid.* Spenser's *View*, &c., &c., p. 165.—fol., Dub., 1633.

The *Fœrie Queene* was never completed. We have seen that there was an interval of six years between the publications of the first three and second three books, but this was only half of the original design, and the world of literature was so much the poorer. There is a sort of traditionary story that the MS. of the remaining six books was lost by the "disorder and abuse of a servant" who was entrusted to carry it to England. Hallam states that "this is improbable," and adds, "the short interval before the death of this great poet was filled up by calamities sufficient to wither the fertility of any mind." He returned to Kilcoleman in 1597, and lived only two years afterwards. He was made Clerk of the Council of Munster, and in 1598 appointed Sheriff of Cork by the Queen.

Spenser, as the sentiments in his work on Ireland will show, was an advocate for arbitrary power—for oppressive and harsh measures* towards the conquered nation. Tyrone's rebellion had broken out some few years before, and soon spread into Munster. Spenser, as one of the undertakers of the Crown lands, was, of course, disliked by the Irish, is even "accused, on the authority of existing legal documents, of having sought unjustly to add to his possessions," and therefore became a prominent object for attack in those days of revenge and bloodshed. Kilcolman was attacked, plundered, and burnt in 1598. The poet and his wife with difficulty escaped; their new-born child, in the confusion of such a calamity, was left behind and perished in the flames.

Spenser, reduced to absolute penury, and broken-hearted, reached London, and died about three months after at an obscure inn in King Street, Westminster, on the 16th of January, 1599. Ben Jonson, in a letter to Drummond, says "*he died for lake of bread.*" This may not be literally true; yet, coming from such a likely and well-informed authority, it points to an inference, sad enough, that the great poet died in a state, at least, of misery and want.† Jonson also states that some time before his death "he refused twenty pieces, sent to him by my Lord of Essex, adding, 'he was sorrie he had no time to spend them.'" Spenser was buried in Westminster Abbey, at his own request, near the tomb of Chaucer, at the charge of the Earl of Essex. His grandson, Hugolin, obtained the estate at the Restoration, but being outlawed in the reign of James II., this estate reverted to the Crown. It is stated that a descendant of his obtained a re-grant in 1700. An interesting family tree of Edmund Spenser appears in the *Anthologia Hibernica*, Vol. 1, 1793. This is copied by T. Crofton Croker in his *Researches in the South of Ireland*, 1824, 4 to.

1638–1639.—SIR RICHARD BOLTON.—"*A Justice of the Peace for Ireland.*"—See note for 1621.

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* Spenser suggested the barbarous policy above referred to for the wasting of Ulster and Connaught, and for the guidance of Essex in his war against Hugh O'Neill. This diabolical plan was afterwards carried out by Mountjoy, who succeeded Essex.

† It is a remarkable fact, and one which persons of a speculative turn of thought would, no doubt, place under the category of retributive justice, that all who were concerned in the foul massacre at Smerwick met with untimely and unhonoured ends. At all events the irony of fate is strangely exemplified in the case of the poet's descendants and property. About 58 years after his death we find one of his grandsons, William Spenser, petitioning Cromwell to save his lands from confiscation and from division amongst his troopers, and himself from transplantation to Connaught. Cromwell wrote to the Commissioners for Affairs in Ireland in his favour, mentioning in his letter "that Edmund Spenser, who by his writings touching the reduction of ye Irish to civility, brought on him the odium of that nation, and for those works and his other good services Q. Elizabeth conferred on him yt. estate which the said Wm. Spenser now claims." We are informed that this intercession was in vain. Thus part of the cruel treatment recommended by the poet for the unfortunate Irish, was shortly after meted out to his own descendants.

1641.—CAPTAIN AUDLEY MERVIN.—"*Speech delivered in the Upper House, &c.*"—Mervin was a gentleman from Tyrone, member of the Irish Parliament, of strong Puritan principles, a soldier and a lawyer, and signalised himself in both, seemingly incongruous, stations. He was deputed by the Commons to bring up to the House of Lords an impeachment for High Treason against Sir Richard Bolton, Lord Chancellor; Dr. Bramhall, Bishop of Derry; and Sir Gerrard Lowther, Chief Justice. In his speech on this occasion, couched as was the fashion at the time, in vehement pompous language, he required that these persons be sequestered from the Council Board and places of Judicature, and their persons secured. The charges were—conspiring with Strafford to introduce arbitrary power—subverting of fundamental laws and rights, and inflicting infamous and cruel punishments. All three would, probably, have become witnesses on behalf of Strafford, and to prevent such an inconvenience to their measures against him, now being taken by their Committee before the Parliament of England, the Commons determined to have them removed.* In reference to these transactions a serious dispute arose on the question—Whether the House of Lords in Ireland had power of Judicature in Capital cases. "Whereupon, Captain Audley Mervin made a most excellent speech in the Lords House of Parliament, 24 May, 1641."†

Mervin subsequently went to England and impeached Sir Geo. Ratcliffe, a trusted friend of Strafford, on a similar charge.

We next hear of him as very active against the Irish forces during the Rebellion. He saved the lives of several thousands of women and children in Fermanagh,‡ was made a Colonel in the army, and was one of the four officers § sent from Ireland to solicit the Parliament for succour. These went from London to Oxford, where the king then was, and presented a petition to the same effect.

Although Mervin was one of those notoriously disaffected to the Royal Cause, he was knighted at the Restoration, made Prime Sergeant at Law, and Speaker of the Irish Commons in 1661.

1639.—REVD. JOHN CORBET.—"*Ungirding of the Scottish Armour.*"—Corbet was an Episcopal Minister in the "provostrie" of Dumbarton, who, refusing to take the Covenant, was turned out of his living and obliged to fly for his life to Ireland. He was a man of learning and abilities, and when he arrived in Dublin, published a book entitled "*Epistle Congratulatory of Lysimachus Nicanor,*" in which he draws a parallel and shows an agreement in principles and practices between the Covenanters and the Jesuits. It does not appear where this book was printed, but at the end of the *Epistle* is "From my study at Basileopolis, 1st January, 1640." It is highly probable that it was printed and published in Dublin, and must therefore, come into the same category as those works published by the Revd. H. Fitzsimon, Paul Harris, and others. It is not mentioned by Lowndes. The vivacity and clearness displayed in this little work—the sufferings of the author and the spirit of the times, raised Corbet to such favour, that he was recommended by Strafford to a good living, then vacant, in the gift of the Bishop of Killala. Now, this bishop was also a Scotsman named Adair, a strong Puritan at heart, but who had so far conformed and played the hypocrite as a suffering churchman, that he was appointed to the See of Killala,

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* *Vid.* Carte-Ormond, I. p. 127

‡ Cartes-Ormond, I., 178.

† Sir R. Cox.—*Hibernia Anglicana*, II., p. 65.

§ Sir J. Montgomery, Sir Hardress Waller Col. A. Hill, and Col. A. Mervyn.

He was angry with Corbet for his severe strictures on Puritanism, received him very sourly and reproached him with some acrimony and bitterness. Corbet warmly retorted, when the bishop in the heat of dispute, defended and justified the acts of the Scotch Covenanters in their sedition and cruel intolerance. In the present juncture of affairs, when religious feuds and animosity ran so high, it was deemed very unsafe and improper to have a Scotch Covenanter in charge of an Irish See. Adair was brought before the High Commission Court and sentenced to be fined, imprisoned, and deprived. Bramhall, Bishop of Derry, also moved that he be censured in the House of Lords and adjudged unfit to be summoned to his place by writ. The sentence of deprivation was solemnly carried out in St. Patrick's Cathedral, 18 May, 1640, and Maxwell, Bishop of Rosse, in Scotland, appointed in succession to Adair.

Corbet was subsequently well provided for. After the fall of Strafford Adair was restored to favour and appointed to the See of Waterford.

C. W. DUGAN.

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Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1633 "E"	Meredith Hanmer (& Henry Marleburrough)	The Historie of Ireland, collected by three learned authors, viz., Meredith Hanmer (and Henry Marleburrough), Edmund Campion and Edmud Spenser. [With title page all of plain Roman type, 1 leaf, and a preface by Mathew Manwaring, of 2 leaves + 1—224 pp. "Finis" on page 223] with	(Fol.) $9\frac{7}{16} \times 6\frac{1}{16}$	Societie of Stationers, K. P.	T. C. D.; Marsh; U.L.C.; Advocates; Lough Fea; Brit. Mus.; Haigh Hall.
	Edmund Campion	A History of Ireland by Edmund Campion. [Separate and totally different title page with woodblock, Epistle Dedicatory by Sir Jas. Ware, Preface, &c., &c., 6 leaves + 1–138 pp. + 1 leaf, "Faults"] also			
	Edmund Spenser	A View of Ireland, &c. [Separate title page (woodblock), Epistle Dedicatory by Sir Jas. Ware and Preface = 8 pp. + 1–120 pp. + 8 leaves "Verses" without "Annotations." Same as "A."] All in one volume. (Folds in sixes).			
1633	Lords Justices and Council	Proclamation, dated 22 Apl. 1633. (Black Letter.)	(s.sh.)	Society of Stationers, K. P.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1 f. 22;
,,	Viscount Wentworth, Lord Deputy and Councel	3 Proclamations. (Black Letter.)	(s.sh.) each	do.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1. ff. 23 to 25;

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1633	Viscount Wentworth, Lord Deputy, and Councel	An Act for punishing Rogues, &c. (Black Letter.)	(2 shs.)§	Society of Stationers.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1A., f. 34.
„	Viscount Wentworth, Lord General	Instructions to be observed by the "Officers of Musters, &c." (Black Letter.)	(2 shs.)§	do.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1. f. 26.
„	Lord Deputy and Councel	A Proclamation (27 Decr.) (Black Letter.)	(s.sh.)	do.	Pub. Rec. Off., Lib., 1A. f. 361.
„	Revd. Paul Harris	[See Notes at end.]			

(§ Printed on recto only).

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1634	——	Articles agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both Provinces and the whole cleargie; In the Convocation holden at London in the yeare 1562 &c. (No pagination; 12 leaves: chiefly Black Letter.)	(4to) $7\frac{1}{16} \times 5\frac{9}{16}$	Society of Stationers.	J. Collins; R.I.A., (Tracts) $(7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4})$; U.L.C.
,,	——	An Act for the granting of Four entire subsidies by the Temporalitie. (Separate title page, &c. 1 leaf, + Sig. A. – D. 3, 8 leaves in all; no pagination.)	(Fol.) $10\frac{5}{8} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$	do. K. P.	K. Inns. (Bound amongst other Acts).
,,	——	An Act for the grant of Foure Entire subsidies by the Temporalitie, Whereunto is added, An Act for the further Granting of Two Entire subsidies by the Temporalitie, &c. 10 Car. I., cap. 2. (28 pp.; Black Letter). N.B.—Different Title page from last.	(Fol.) $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{8}$	Society of Stationers.	T.C.D.
,,	——	An Act for the Granting of Eight Entire subsidies by the Prelates and Clergie of Ireland. 10 Car. I. (Unpaged, 8 leaves, chiefly Black Letter; Separate Title page and register but bound in the *middle* of other Acts of 1635)	(Fol.) $10\frac{9}{16} \times 7$	do.	T.C.D.; K. Inns; U.L.C.
,,	——	A Proclamation (23 May)	—	——	*Vide* Pub. Rec. Off. 22nd Report, p. 36.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1634	Christopher Syms	An Introduction to, or the Art of Teaching the Latine Speach, &c., &c. (Black Letter chiefly; no pagination, 42 leaves and a folding leaf between sigs. A 4 and B.) [Sigs. A K in fours, L in two]	(4to) $7\frac{3}{16} \times 5\frac{5}{16}$	Society of Stationers.	T.C.D.; Brit. Mus.; (8vo); Bodleian.
,,	John Wilkinson of Barnard's Inn, Gent.	A Treatise collected out of the Statutes of this Kingdom, &c., concerning the office, &c. of Coroners and Sheriffs. Together with an easie and Plain method for the keeping of a Court Leet, &c.	(8vo) $5\frac{5}{16} \times 2\frac{11}{16}$	do.	*Vide* title page in Bagford Collection in British Museum, Vol. IV., No. 1166.
,,	Lord Deputy (Wentworth) and Councel	A Proclamation (6 June) (Black Letter.)	(s.sh.)	do	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1 f. 28.
,,	do.	A Proclamation (16 Sept.) (Black Letter.)	(do.)	——	Pub. Rec. Off., Lib. 1 f. 29.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1635	——	The Statutes of Ireland (X and XI Charles I.) passed in the Parliament begun and holden at Dublin the 14th day of July in the 10th year of the Raigne of Charles and there contd. untill the 28th of Aprill, 1635. (Black Letter, 10 + 26 + 148 pp.)	(Fol.) $10\frac{5}{8} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$	Society of Stationers, K.P.	U.L.C.; Count Plunkett; T.C.D. (Errata for all; folds in fours); K. Inns (wants Errata and Table); Brit. Mus.
		with An Act for the King's Majesties most gracious, general, and free pardon. (Separate title page and register; unpaged, 8 ll. + Errata 2 ll.)	(do.)	do.	T.C.D.; K. Inns ($10\frac{1}{2} \times 7$); U.L.C.
,,	(Thomas Randolph)	Aristippus or the Joviall Philosopher, demonstrativelie prooving, that quartes, pointes and pottles Are Sometimes necessary authors in a scholars Library, &c., &c. A Play. (Title page and verso + 1–37 pp.)	(4to) $7\frac{13}{16} \times 5\frac{7}{16}$	do.	Brit. Mus.
,,	——	Constitutions, and Canons Ecclesiasticall Treated upon by the Archbishops, and Bishops, and the rest of the Cleargie of Ireland And agreed upon with the King's Majesties license in their Synod begun at Dublin Anno. Dom. 1634 And in the yeare of the Raigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles, &c., &c., the tenth. And now published for the due observation of them by his Majesties Authoritie under the Great Seale of Ireland.	(4to) $7\frac{3}{16} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$	do.	Bodleian; Advocates; Trinity College, Cambridge.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1636	The Lord Deputy (Falkland) and Councel	Proclamation relating to Armory and King at Armes, dated 4th Augt., 1627 (with marginal notes) (White Letter.)	(s.sh.)	Society of Stationers, K.P.	Pub. Rec. Off., Lib. 1A, F. 13;
,,	——	Statutes made in the Parliament of Ireland Charles I.	(Fol. or 4to)	——	*Vide* Sale Catalogue of Dr. R. R. Madden, 1886, p. 58.
,,	——	Acts of the Parliament begun and holden at Dublin the 14th day of July in the 10th yeare of the Raigne and there contd. untill the 18th day of Aprill, 1635, &c. (Black Letter.) N.B.—The title page is quite different from the 1635 edition, paper and margin are larger, 6ll. + 101ll. (paged on fols. only). Folds in sixes.	(Fol.) $11\frac{15}{16} \times 8\frac{1}{8}$	The Society of Stationers, K. P.	T.C.D.; Brit. Mus.; R.I.A.; U.L.C. (2 copies); Lambeth.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1637	Henry Leslie (or Lesley) Bishop of Down and Connor, afterwards of Meath	A Treatise of the Authority of the Church, &c., Preached at Belfast. (16 × 190 pp.)	(4to) $6\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$	Society of Stationers, K. P.	Cashel; Bodleian; R. I. A. (Tracts); T. C. D. (4 copies); Canon Travers Smith.
,,	Lord Deputy and Council (Wentworth)	6 Proclamations, 6 April, 31 March, &c. (Black Letter.)	(s.sh.) each	Society of Stationers	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1., f. 30, 34, 37–40.
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,,	do.	2 Declarations, 3 Augt. and Octr.	(s. sh.) each	do.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. I. ff. 35 & 36.
,,	Sir Jas. Barry, J. (1st Baron Santry)	The Case of Tenures upon the Commission of Defective titles, argued by all the Judges of Ireland with their Resolution and the Reasons of their Resolution. [Title page + verso blank + Dedication 4 pp. + 1–56 pp. + Order of Council 3ll.] (Sigs. A. – I.)	(Fol. Large paper) $11\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$	do.	K. Inns; Count Plunkett; T.C.D.; Marsh; Bodleian.
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,,	Same.	A Treatise of the authority of the Church, &c. Together with an answer to certaine objections . . against the Orders of our Church A Sermon; 2nd Edition (16 + 190 + 2 pp.)	(4to $7\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$	Society of Stationers	Brit. Mus. (3 copies)

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,,	Rodolph Hollingworth, S. Th. Bac.	De justificatione Ex Sola Fide, Patrum et Protestantium Consensus; Duobus opusculis Exhibitus: In Quibus Lutheri ac Protestantium hâc in re Doctrina ab Heretica Novitate clare vindicatur, &c., &c., &c., &c. (8+1—96 pp.)	(8vo) $5\frac{5}{16} \times 3\frac{9}{16}$	Ex Officina Societatis Bibliopolarum.	Bodleian
,,	Lord Lieut. (Strafforde) and Councel	A Proclamation (28 March)	(s.sh.)	Societie of Stationers.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1., f. 46.
,,	Lord Deputy (Chr. Wandesforde) and Councel	A Proclamation (5 May)	(do.)	do.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1 f. 47.
,,	The King	A Proclamation (18 Novr.)	(do.)	Reprinted by the Societie of Stationers.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1A f. 63.
1641	Earl of Ormonde, Lt. Genl	Lawes and Orders of Warre, &c.	(4to) $6\frac{11}{16} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$	Society of Stationers.	T. C. D.; Nat. Lib. (Thorpe Collection); R. R. Belshaw; Worcester; Queen's College (Oxford)

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,,	Nicholas Barnard (or Bernard) Deane of Ardagh	The Penitent death of a woeful Sinner (John Atherton) &c. (Title page and verso + Epis. Ded. 4 pp. + pp. 1–36.)	(4to) $6\frac{5}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{16}$	Society of Stationers.	R. R. Belshaw; R.I.A. (Tracts); Bodleian; Brit. Mus. (2 Editions); Worcester.
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,,	The Lords Justices and Councel	A Declaration Explanatory of the meaning of the term Irish Papist, *i.e.*, that it did not include any of the "old English" of the Pale.	(s.sh.)	Society of Stationers.	Brit. Mus.
,,	Houses of Parliament (England)	Order, &c., printed 12 Novr.	(s.sh.)	——	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1 f. 57.
,,	Captain Audley Marvin (or Mervin or Mervyn)	Speech delivered in the Upper House to the Lords in Parliament, 24 May, 1641, concerning the Judicature of the High Court of Parliament. (9 leaves.)	(4to)	——	Cashel; Forster Collection (*Vide* Hazlitt (1882), p. 394.
,,	*Same*	*Speech made before the Lords . . . March 4th, 1640, at Impeachment of Sir Rd. Bolton, &c.*	(*do.*)	——	*Vide* Harris's Ware—Writers, &c., p. 162.

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1641	Houses of Parliament (Ireland)	An Order.	(s.sh.)	——	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1. f. 58.
,,	do. (do.)	A Protestation.	(s.sh.)	——	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1. f. 60.
,,	——	*A Remonstrance from Ireland to the High Court of Parliament in England for the speedy oppression of the Rebels, &c., &c., &c., With A Proclamation for proroguing of both Houses of Parliament at the City of Dublin till 11 of Jany. next, &c.*	—	——	*Vide London Reprints at K. Inns; Brit. Mus.; U.L.C.*
,,	The King (Charles I.)	Proclamation (28 Augt.)	(2 shs.)	Society of Stationers.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1. f. 50.
,,	The Lords Justices	2 Proclamations (27 Oct. and 27 Decr.)	(s.sh. each).	——	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1ff. 53 & 64.
,,	do. and Councel	4 Proclamations (May, Septr., Octr., and Novr.)	(do.)	Societie of Stationers.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1. ff. 52 & 56, & Lib. 1A. ff. 64 & 68.
,,	The Lords Justices and Councell	A Proclamation (27th Octr.)	(2 shs.)	Society of Stationers.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1. f. 54.
,,	do.	A Proclamation (8 Feb., 1641.)	(4 shs., numbered at foot of 2nd and 3rd pp.)	——	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1A. ff. 84, &c.
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,,	——	*The Sentence of the Councell of Warre pronounced against Lord Mountnorris.*	(4to)	Society of Stationers.	*Vide Madden's Irish Periodical Literature, vol. 1, p. 126.*

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1642	Charles I.	Proclamation dated 9 Septr. (Roman letter or Plain type)	(2 shs.)	W. Bladen.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1A. f. 93.
„	Lord Justices and Councell	Declaration dated 10 Feb.	(s.sh.)	do., K. P.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1. f. 73.
„	do.	Proclamations dated 21 June, 6 Mar. and 31 Decr.	(do. each).	do.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1. ff. 69 & 74 & Lib. 1A. f. 96.
„	do.	Proclamation dated 10 June.	(2 shs.)	do.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1A. f. 89.
„	do.	Proclamations dated 30 Apl. 14 Jany. and 9 Feby.	(s.sh. each).	——	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1. f. 68, 71, & 72.
„	The Lords Justices (W. Parsons and Jo. Borlase) and Councell	An Act of State made by the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland for the observation of 23rd day of Oct. yearly to be a day of Thanksgiving for discovery of conspiracy, &c., &c., Dated 14 Oct. (Black Letter.)	(s.sh.)	Wm. Bladen, K.P.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1A. f. 95; Lincoln's Inn; Brit. Mus.; U.L.C.
„	——	A most damnable, &c. Plot, &c., against all Protestants in Ireland and England, &c., &c.	—	Wm. Bladen.	*Vide* London reprint in Bodleian; U.L.C.
„	*Jones*	*Remonstrance (and other pieces).*	—	——	*Vide A. Cooper's Sale Catalogue, 1833, p. 44.*
„	——	The copy of a letter written from the Lord Visct. Gormanstown unto Sir P. O'Neal, &c.	—	——	*Vide* London reprint in Bodleian.
„	Lords Justices and Councell	A Proclamation to annul, &c., all protections unduly granted to the Rebels, &c. in Ulster, &c.	(s.sh.)	Wm. Bladen, K.P.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1. f. 70, & Lib. 1A. f. 92 (2 copies).
„	——	A Proclamation published by the Lords Justices and Councill of Ireland.	(Fol.)	——	Cashel
„	Launcelot (Bulkeley), Archbishop of Dublin	A Prayer ordered to be used by the Earle of Ormonde, Feb. 28th. (Black Letter.)	(s.sh.)	——	Bodleian, Carte Papers.*
„	*Sir Robt. Steward*	*His letter giving an account of his defeating Sir Phelim O'Neill,*	—	——	*Vide M.S., Catalogue of the Archbishop of Cashel's Lib., amongst the Wm. Molyneux MSS. in T.C.D.*

* No place, but judged to be Dublin printed.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1643	The Lords Justices Borlase and Tichborn and Councell	A Proclamation—dated 19th Septr., 1643, 19th Chas. I.—concerning a cessation of Armes agreed, &c., at Sigginstowne, Co. Kildare the 15th September, &c., &c. (Title page, verso blank + 1–17 pp. + 1 l. Blank.)	(4to). $6\frac{3}{4} \times 5$.	Wm. Bladen, K.P.	R.I.A. (Tracts); Brit. Mus. ($7\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$); Bodleian.
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,,	The Lords Justices and Council	A Proclamation of a rate on ale, bier, &c., &c. (24 June, 1643.) (Chiefly Black Letter.)	(Fol 3 shs.)	Wm. Bladen, K.P.	Brit. Mus.; Pub. Rec. Off. (2 copies) Lib. 1. f. 77, & Lib. 1A. f. 107. (Numbered at foot of 2nd. page.)
,,	The Lords Justices and Councell	4 Proclamations dated 1st Apl., 29th May, and 2nd and 19th Augt.	(s.sh. each).	Wm. Bladen.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1A. f. 102, Lib. 1. ff. 76, 85 & 92.
,,	do.	2 Do. dated 19th Augt.	(3 shs. each).	do	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1. ff. 86 & 89.
,,	do.	1 Do. dated 8th July.	(2 shs.)	do.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1. f. 83.
,,	do.	Proclamation against taking of the "League and Covenant" (18 Decr., '43).	—	do	*Vide* Reprint of 1644.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1644	Lord Lieutenant (Ormonde) and Councel	Proclamations dated 29 Mar., 12 Apl., 20 May, 28 Augt., 20 Sept., 18 Novr. 3 Decr., 4 Decr., 14 Decr. 11 Novr., 13 Jan., and 7 Feb. (3). (Black Letter chiefly.)	(s.sh. each).	Wm. Bladen, K.P.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1. ff. 93, 94, 100, 103, 106, 110, 111, 112, 113, & Lib. 1A. ff. 134; Lib. 1. ff. 115, 116, 117, 118.
,,	do.	Proclamations dated 20 May, 5 Septr.	(2 shs. each).	do.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1. ff. 101, 104.
,,	do.	Proclamation dated 12 Oct.	(3 shs.)	do.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1. f. 107.
,,	do.	Proclamation dated 20 May. (Black Letter chiefly).	(4 shs.)	do.	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1. f. 96.
,,	Richd. Bolton and M. Eustace	Copy of a letter written by direction of both houses to Commanders, &c. of H. M's Army agst. taking the Solemn League and Covenant (dated 18 Apl.) (Plain Type.)	(s.sh.)	——	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1. f. 95.
,,	The Lord Lieut. (Ormonde) Visct. Muskerry and Others	Adjournment of the Treaty of Peace to 10 Febry. [Dated 8th Jan., 1644.]	(s.sh. sm.)	——	Pub. Rec. Off. Lib. 1. f. 114.*
,,	——	The Psalter or Psalmes of David after the Translation of the great Bible pointed as it shall be sayd or sung in churches with the addition of Morning and Evening Prayer. (Chiefly Black Letter; unpaged)	(8vo). $5\frac{13}{16} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$	William Bladen, K.P.	Bodleian.
,,	Lord Lieut. and Council	Proclamation dated 13th Novr. of a further continuance of the cessation of Arms, &c. (Black Letter.)	(s.sh.)	do.	Bodleian
,,	Lord Lieut. and Council	Proclamation dated 18th Decr., 1643 forbidding to take the Solemn League. (Black Letter.)	(s.sh.)	——	*Vide* two Re-prints in Bodleian.

* No place or printer; judged to be Dublin printed.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1645	——	*A Proclamation for the Raising of Monies for his Majesty's Armie.*	—	——	*Vide Sale Catalogue of Revd. Jas. Graves' Library, 1887, p. 22. (Old Tracts No. 371).*
,, 1644-45)	——	Declaration of an agreement to adjourn the Treaty of Peace to 10th Feby.	(s.sh.)	——	Bodleian.*
1645	Lord Lieut. and Councel	7 Proclamations	(s.sh. each).	Wm. Bladen.	Pub. Rec Off.
,,	do	4 Proclamations	(do.)	——	Pub Rec. Off.;
,,	*do.*	*A Declaration, Vindicating the Honor, &c., of His Majesties Government, &c., &,*	(4to)	*W. Bladen.*	*Vide Madden's Irish Periodical Literature, vol. I., p. 127.*
,,	Lord Lieut. and Council	Proclamation confirming the continuation of cessation of Arms.	(s.sh.)	——	Bodleian.*

* No place or printer, but probably Dublin printed.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1646	——	A Remonstrance from the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament at Dublin concerning the Estate of Ireland, &c., &c. (Unpaged ; 4 leaves)	(4to). 7 × 5¼	Wm. Bladen K.P.	R.I.A. (Tracts) ; Brit. Mus. ; Nat. Lib. (Thorpe Collection) ; T.C.D.; Christ Church (Oxford).
,,	——	Articles of Peace made and concluded (28 Mar., 1646) between his Excellencie James Lord Marques of Ormond, &c., &c., and Donogh, Lord Viscount Muskerry and others appointed, &c., by His Majesties said Roman Catholic Subjects, &c. (6 + 24 pp.) with	(4to). 7 × 5	do	R.I.A. (Tracts) ; R. R. Belshaw.
,,	The Marquess of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant General and Council	Proclamation dated 30th July, 1646.			
,,	——	Severall Papers of the Treatie between his Excellencie Jas. Marques of Ormond, &c., and Sir Thos. Warton, &c., With the Commrs. of Parliament's Instructions, &c., &c., &c. (2 + 1–46 pp.)	(4to). 7 × 5¼	Wm. Bladen, K.P.	Nat. Lib. (Thorpe Collection) ; R. I. A. (Tracts ; 3 copies) ; Bodleian ; U.L.C. ; Pickering & Chatto.
,,		A Collection of all the Papers which Passed upon the Late Treatie, &c., &c.. &c. (2 + 1 — 52 pp.)	(4to).	do	Corpus Christi (Oxford).
,,	Charles I.	His Majesties Letter to the Lord Marquess of Ormond and the Council of Ireland informing them of his intention of trusting his person to the Scotts Army &c. (3rd Apl., 1646) And Order of Lord Lieutenant and Council to print 500 copies.	(Broadside s.sh.)	do	Bodleian (Carte XVIII. p. 48.)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1647	——	Articles of agreement made, &c. at Dublin the 18th day of June, 1647, &c., between Lord Ormond and Commrs. from Parliament of England (8 pp.)	—	Wm. Bladen, K.P	*Vide* Reprints in National Library (Thorpe Collection); U.L.C.; Bodleian; Worcester; Corpus Christi (Oxford).
,,	——	An Ordnance of the Commons (of Ireland) &c., concerning qualifications of Knights, &c. (8 pp.)	(4to) $7 \times 5\frac{1}{4}$	C. A.	T.C.D.; Brit. Mus.; Bodleian
,,	—	A Mighty Victory over the Irish Rebels obtained by Colonell Jonesat Lynceyes Knock neere Trim Aug. 8 instant, &c., &c. (8 pp.)	(4to). $7\frac{5}{16} \times 5\frac{9}{16}$	Printed for Charles Ryley, & to be sold against the Castle-gate.	Cashel; Bodleian; Worcester; Christ Church (Oxford)
,,	Commrs. from the Parliament of England	A Declaration against taking free quarters (Black Letter.)	(s.sh.)	W. Bladen, K.P.	Bodleian

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1648	——	Catalogus Librorum MSS., in Bibliotheca Jac. Waraei [7 pp + 1 p. blank + 1–23 pp. + 1 p. blank ; some red ink printing on Title page.]	(4to). $7\frac{1}{16} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	Excudebat Robertus Hughes.	Bodleian ; Brit. Mus.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1649 "A'	Jas. Butler, 1st Duke of Ormond and Colonel Michael Jones	A True copy of several Letters first sent from the Lord of Ormonde to The Honorable Colonell Michaell Iones, Commander in Chiefe of the Parliaments Forces in Leinster and Governor of the Citty of Dublin, With Colonell Jones his Answer to the Lord of Ormondes Saied Letters, &c., &c. [Title page + verso blank + 1–18 pp.] (Sig. B. 2 on verso of p. no other sigs.)	(4to). $7\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$	Wm. Bladen.	T.C.D.; Brit. Mus. (2 copies); U.L.C.
,,	Jas. Butler, 1st Duke of Ormond and Colonel Michael Jones	A True copy of two Letters, the first sent from the Earle of Ormonde to the Hon. Colonell Michael Jones (dated 9 March, 1648 at Carricke). With Colonell Jones his Answer (dated 14 March, 1648, from Dublin. (8 pp. but no signature).	(4to). $7\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$	Wm. Bladen.	T.C.D.
,,	do.	Same. [Another edition unpaged. Has same title page as "A." Title Page + verso blank + 1–6 pp; Sig. A3 on verso of 2nd leaf].	(4to). $7\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	do.	R. I. A. (Tracts).
,,	(Oliver Cromwell)	A Declaration by The Lord Lieut. of Ireland, &c.	—	Wm. Bladen.	*Vide* London Reprint, in R.I.A. (Tracts)
,, (Mar. 13th)	——	Ireland's Declaration, being a Remonstrance of the Generality of the Good People of Ireland (in behalf of Chas. II.)	(s.sh.)	——	Brit. Mus. (2 copies); Bodleian.
1649	——	Ormonde's Breakfast, or a true relation of the Salley and Skirmish performed by Collonell Michl. Jones and his Party, against the Marques of Ormonde and his Forces encamped before Dublin, the 2nd of August, 1649. In a Dialogue between a Chevalier and a Roundhead. [In rhyme; 8 pp.]	(4to).	——	Worcester; Christ Church (Oxford)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1650	——	Certaine Acts and Declarations made by the Ecclesiasticall Congregation of the Archbishops, Bishops and other Prelates met at Clonmacnoise the 4 day of Decr., 1649. Together with a Declaration of the Ld. Lieut. of Ireland, &c., &c. (20 pp.)	(4to). $6\frac{3}{16} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$	B.	K. Inns (Cork, printed 25th Feby., 1649, Dublin Reprint).

NOTES.

In the Notes at the end of Part I. reference was made to the strong grounds there were for believing that some works of Roman Catholic writers were in fact printed in Dublin, although neither place nor printer is given on the title pages—or, even in some cases, where a foreign place is named—and as an instance a work by the Revd. H. Fitzsimons, S.J., was given. In the period covered by this Part another instance occurs even stronger than the last one mentioned. The Revd. Paul Harris, a secular Priest in Dublin, having come into conflict with his Diocesan, the Most Revd. Dr. Thomas Flemming, through his opposition to the Franciscan Order which the Archbishop strongly favoured, wrote four works, published between 1633 and 1635, having the following titles :—

1. "The Excommunication published by the Archbishop of Dublin, Thomas Fleming, "alias Barnewell, friar of the Order of St. Francis, &c." 1st Edition, 1632. 2nd Edition, 1633.
2. "Arktomastix, sive Edmundus Ursulanus propter usurpatum judicium de tribunali, "&c." 1633.
3. "Fratres sobrii estote, 1 Pet. v. 8, &c." 1634.
4. "Exile Exiled, Occasioned by a mandat from Rome, &c." 1635.

Judging both by the form of these tracts, the type, initial letters, headpieces, etc. there is the strongest reason for judging that these works were printed here, and Harris, in his Edition of Ware, states his belief that they were so printed.

* * * * * *

Ambrose Usher, F.T.C.D., published "A Brief Catechism, very well Serving for the Instruction of Youth," which was printed in Dublin by the Company of Stationers, but without a date, *vide* Harris's Ware, edition of 1746, p. 128.

* * * * * *

The late Henry Bradshaw has put on record, as appears by his "Collected Papers" (1889), p. 338, that there was a 2nd Edition of Bishop Bedell's "A B C," of which no trace remains, but which must have been printed before 1641.

* * * * * *

In 1640 was published a 4to. volume, entitled "The Epistle Congratulatorie of Lysimachus Nicanor (S.J.), etc." No place is given, but judging from the initial letter, tailpiece, etc., it was most probably printed in Dublin. The author was the Revd. John Corbet.

APPENDIX A.

ADDITIONS TO PART I.

NOTE.

1624. A copy of Beling's Sixth Book to the Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia, in its original vellum cover, is in the Britwell Library. It measures $7\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$, and contains Sigs. A to P in fours. The title page is without border or head piece. The Dedication to the Viscountess Falkland is followed by commendatory verses written by a kinsman of the author, by W. Martyn and by H. Delaune. Printed by the Societie of Stationers.

I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. R. E. Graves for these particulars.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1606	——	An Answere to Certaine Scandalous Papers. Scattered abroad under colour of a Catholicke Admonition. (No pagination) N.B.—This copy is imperfect and contains only Sigs. A – B4.	4to $6\frac{11}{16} \times 4\frac{7}{8}$	John Francton.	E. R. McC. Dix
1620	John Steere, Bishop of Kilfennora	A Meditation upon the Bitter Passion and cruell Piercing the Heart of Our Lord Jesus Christ the Sauviour of the World. Beinga Sermon preached the Weeke before Easter at St. Patrick's Church in Dublin, before the Lo: Deputie and Councell of Estate. An. Dom. 1614. Now reviewed and published, with intent to prepare this forgetfull world, to a more religious observation of that Holy Time. Register = A 4ll B—E6 in eights [Dedicated to Sir Oliver St. John, Lord Deputy of Ireland.]	8vo	Societie Stationers	*Vide* Hazlitt, Collections and Notes (1876, p. 404).

Date.	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1622	James I.,	His Maiestie's Directions for the ordering and setling of the Courts and Course of Iustice. Within His Kingdome of Irelande. Published by Commandement of the Lords Justices and Councel. 28 pp.	4to 7 x 5¼	Societie of Stationers, K.Ps.	Lincoln's Inn, Inner Temple, U.L.C.
1623	T. C. [Signed to Dedication]	A Short Discourse of the New-Found-Land contaynig Diverse Reasons and Inducements for the planting of that Country. Published for the satisfaction of all such as shall be willing to be adventurers in the said Plantation. 46 pp.	4to 6¾ x 5	Societie of Stationers	Brit. Mus. John Carter Brown Library, Lenox Library (*vide* Publications of the Prince Society.)
1625	Alexander Spicer	An Elegy on the Much Lamented Death of The Right Honorable Sir Arthur Chichester Knight Lord Baron of Belfast, Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, one of the Lords of his Majestie Most Honourable privie Counsell, and of the Counsell of Warre. The Second Impression.	—	do.	*Vide*, Reprint in History of the Family of Chichester (1871).
1625	I. M. [John Merick.]	A Briefe Abstract of all the English Statutes which are in force with in the Realme of Ireland, &c., &c. N.B.—This is the original edition of 1617, with a new and different Title page.	8vo.	do.	St. Finbarre's Library (Cork).

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BY

C. W. DUGAN, M.A., R.S.A.I.

DUBLIN, 1902.

PRINTED BY
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PREFACE.

THE delay in issuing this Third Part has been unavoidable. Its size will be perhaps some excuse. To prevent the danger of further delay, it now appears, though lacking fuller particulars of several titles in the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries, to which a personal visit is impossible.

Proclamations, though given down to 1661, are only very briefly referred to, but sufficiently, it is hoped, to guide those desirous of examining them. There are some volumes of Proclamations later than 1661, in the Public Record Office, Dublin. In the Appendices to the 23rd and 24th Reports of the Deputy Keeper, a chronological Catalogue of them will be found. A few Proclamations are given in this list, dated after 1661.

Thanks are due to the Librarians and other friends who have kindly aided me in looking up titles and affording additional particulars of them, specially to Mr. James Buckley, Hon. Librarian of the Irish Literary Society, London, and Mr. R. R. Belshaw.

Mr. Dugan kindly again affords his interesting Notes.

As an Appendix to this Part, will be found particulars of Works coming within the periods covered by Parts I and II, but which have been only obtained since their publication.

E. R. McC. DIX.

ABBREVIATIONS.

R. I. A	The Royal Irish Academy. [Tracts = Halliday Collection]
T. C. D.	The Trinity College, Dublin, Library.
King's Inns	The King's Inns (Dublin), Library.
Pub. Rec. Off.	The Public Record Office, Dublin.
Marsh's	Marsh's Library, St. Patrick's, Dublin.
Natl. Lib.	National Library, Dublin.
Worth	The "Worth" Library, Dr Steeven's Hospital, Dublin.
Lin. Hall	The Linen Hall Library, Belfast.
Derry etc., Dio.	The Derry and Raphoe Diocesan Library, Derry.
Sir J. T. Gilbert	The Library of the late Sir J. T. Gilbert, now the property of the Corporation of Dublin.
Lough Fea	The "Shirley" Library at Lough Fea, Carrickmacross.
Brit. Mus.	The British Museum Library.
Lambeth	The Lamheth Palace Library, London.
Bodleian	The Bodleian Library, Oxford.
U. L. C.	University Library, Cambridge.
Lincoln's Inn	Lincoln's Inn Library, London.
Mid. Tem.	The Middle Temple Library, London.
Inner Tem.	The Inner Temple Library, London.
Lanhydrock	Lord Robartes' Library, Cornwall.
Advocates	The Library of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh.
K. P.	King's Printer, or Printers.
l. ll.	Leaf, leaves.
Shs.	Sheets.
s. sh.	Single sheet.
p. pp.	Page, pages.
T. p.	Title Page.
T. leaf	Title Leaf.
B. L.	Black Letter.
Sig., Sigs.	Signature, Signatures.

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BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTES.

BY

C. W. DUGAN.

1651.—Fitzgerald's Letter, p. 89.

The Irish forces being almost wholly subdued at this time by the English Parliamentary Army under Ludlow, the General Assembly of the Confederates, held in 1651, in the Province of Leinster, sent the above letter to the Commissioners appointed to arrange affairs. This consisted chiefly in carrying out the scheme for the distribution of the confiscated lands amongst the adventurers—the officers and men of the Parliament Army, and all those living in Ireland who had shown themselves friendly to the English. These Commissioners were also to consider as to the treatment to be meted out to the Irish—the guilty to be punished and the innocent to be freed from apprehension and fear as to their ultimate fortunes.

The Assembly's letter, signed G. Fitzgerald, desired a safe conduct for their deputies proposed to be sent to treat for articles of submission to the Commonwealth of England. This was refused: the Conqueror's Commissioners replied that the establishment of the nation belonged to the Parliament of England, but that all who laid down their arms and submitted to the Commonwealth would be dealt with according to their deserts.

An explanation of the term "General Assembly" may be of interest. In 1642 the Confederates decided to create an order of Government and to give a form of authority for all their proceedings; this was established somewhat on the plan of a National Parliament, though it was protested that it was not meant to be a Parliament in the constitutional sense of the term, since the right of calling a Parliament is properly vested in the Crown. This plan of Government was as follows:—*First:* the General Assembly consisting of two bodies—viz., the one composed of temporal Peers and Prelates, the other of deputies from the counties and cities—both bodies sat in the same chamber—the clergy who were not qualified to sit with the Peers formed a separate House of Convocation. *Second:* The Supreme Council, an assembly consisting of twenty-four persons chosen by the General Assembly—viz., six from each province. *Third:* The Provincial Council, consisting of two Deputies from each county, who were to meet four times a year. *Fourth:* The County Councils formed of twelve persons assigned for each county. This form of Government lasted from October, 1642, till January, 1648, when peace was concluded with the Marquis of Ormond. A power of appeal from the decisions of each body lay to the next higher; and each had its own sphere of function and limit of jurisdiction of which space does not permit a discussion here.

Letter from the Earl of Clanricarde to Ludlow.

This letter does not appear in "The Memoirs and Letters of the Earl of Clanricarde,"—folio, London, 1757—or in the "Memoirs, Letters, etc."—Dublin, 1744. At this time the Confederate forces were in great straits and Galway being closely invested by Coote and Reynolds, the General Assembly convened there importuned Clanricarde for leave to send Commissioners to treat with the English Parliamentary General. This, the Lord Deputy, though against his judgment, and unmindful of the Assembly's previous bad faith, consented to do. He accordingly wrote to General Ludlow, who sent an answer somewhat similar to that in reply to the letter from the Leinster Assembly, as above, signed, Gerald Fitzgerald. However, Clanricarde having left the town in order to collect some forces which would enable him to raise the siege, the defenders, in his absence, probably swayed by the counsels of the ultra-party, which had been influenced by the Nuncio, Rinuccini, surrendered to Coote, and thus the Confederates lost their last stronghold.

The Lord Deputy herein referred to, was Ulick, the 5th Earl of Clanricarde, born in 1604. This nobleman was a sincere Roman Catholic, possessing great power and interest in the kingdom, of unblemished integrity, and most unshrinking loyalty to the cause of the King. During the terrible decade in Irish history, 1641 to 1651, the Earl of Clanricarde and the Marquis of Ormonde were the two brighest and most prominent figures. Both men were earnest friends, both, as Viceroys, had to contend with the

most fierce and factious opposition to their government, and each fated to struggle with a crisis involving the fate and fortunes of Ireland and its people. In fact the history of the country during this period is nothing but a tangled web of barbarous cruelty, oppression, bigotry, hate and broken faith. It was not simply a war between English and Irish, nor wholly between Catholic and Protestant: the contending parties were split up into three camps—the Royalist (formed of Protestants and Catholics, both English and Irish)—the Parliamentarians, chiefly English, with some Irish, Protestants, Presbyterians and Independents, and the Confederates, Irish and Anglo-Irish, all Catholics. Even this latter body was further split into two parties during the viceroyalty of Ormond, by the injudicious action of Rinuccini, the Nuncio, 1643 to 1649.—one may be styled the moderate party, mostly nobility and gentry of the old Anglo-Irish families who were inclined to treat with the Ormond and the Royalists—the other, or extreme party, composed chiefly of the Roman Catholic Bishops and clergy who bitterly opposed both Ormond and Clanricarde. This party frustrated all the endeavours of Ormond and the King for a cessation of hostilities and rejected the proposed treaty of peace in 1646. Subsequently also when a treaty was being entered into with the Duke of Lorraine for aid in support of the royal cause and the Irish army, this powerful section, led on by French the Bishop of Ferns, introduced such conditions as left no alternative to the Lord Deputy, Clanricarde, as a loyal man to reject. This momentous treaty being thus totally broken off, and Galway having surrendered to the English Parliamentary forces, Clanricarde after making some futile attempts in favour of the royal cause, saw that it was now utterly lost in Ireland; his resources were exhausted, his forces demoralised, and even his life in danger. He, therefore, thought it best to treat with the republican army, and leaving his great possessions in Ireland at their mercy, he merely obtained passes for himself and followers to England in April, 1652, and retired to his estate at Somerhill, in Kent, where he died in 1657.

Agreement, etc., 18th June, 1647.—page 90.

A copy of this agreement will be found in Cox's "Hibernia Anglicana," Append. xxxviii. This is the celebrated agreement which has been the subject of so much comment on the fidelity and loyalty of Ormond. Writers on Irish history of the period express the most opposite opinions concerning this transaction. On the one hand we have Clarendon,[1] Borlase,[2] Cox,[3] Leland,[4] Warner,[5] Gordon[6] in senses describing it as a *just, politic,* and *necessary* measure; on the other, Curry,[7] Plowden,[8] the author[9] of "Historical Memoirs of the Irish Rebellion," etc., speak of it as *shameful.* So much for the effect of religious and political prejudices in biassing the judgments of our historians.

The "others," Commissioners not named in this title as parties to this agreement, were Colonel John Moore and Colonel Michael Jones.

[1] Hist. Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland.

An Act for the Settling of Ireland.—page 91.

After the departure of Clanricarde, the Lord Deputy, and the almost total subjection of the Irish forces, the Republican Parliament proceeded to the settlement of the country. Two Acts were passed—one for the confiscation of all the lands of the Irish rebels; the other for adjusting the claims of the English adventurers and the soldiers. The adventurers received one moiety of the forfeited lands in ten of the principal counties—the other moiety was reserved for the soldiers. These counties were Meath, Westmeath, King's Co., Queen's Co., Antrim, Down, Armagh, Waterford, Limerick, and Tipperary. Connaught was reserved for the Irish and other disaffected Papists, who were to be transplanted thither after forfeiture of their lands.

The term "adventurer" requires some explanation. In the early years of the contest between Charles I. and his Parliament, the latter, wisely foreseeing that both men and money would be wanting for the struggle which now seemed inevitable, devised a scheme for obtaining both, which would have the effect of placing power directly in its own hands, embarrass the king by keeping his forces engaged in Ireland, suppress the Irish rebellion, and finally perfect the long-desired plantation of the country, which had been begun by Elizabeth and James I. According to this scheme, 2,500,000 acres of lands in Ireland were declared to be forfeited, and these acres, amounting to about one-eighth of the total area of the island, were offered to all those of the English people who were willing to advance moneys on such security for the purpose of equipping and paying land and sea forces to be employed in subduing and extirpating the owners, viz., the Irish and Anglo-Irish now in rebellion.

[2] Hist. Rebellion in Ireland, 1641.
[3] Hibernia Anglicana.
[4] Hist. Ireland.
[5] Hist. Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland.
[6] Hist. Ireland.
[7] Hist. and Crit. Review of Civil Wars in Ireland.
[8] Hist. Review.
[9] These Memoirs were written by Dr. Curry, *vide* Life of Author of Hist. and Crit. Review. *Supra.* By C. O'Connor, 1786.

This seems an amazingly high-handed proceeding, but the times were ripe for it. The most calumnious reports were industriously circulated of the barbarous cruelties and massacres on the part of the Irish and of their firm resolve to extirpate all the English Protestants in Ireland, and the people were even led to believe that the king and queen were fomenting the Irish rebellion. Many of the English, no doubt, inherited the desire to possess lands in Ireland, and to many it must have been the dream of their lives. Accordingly, we find that 1,360 persons adventured money to the Parliament of England to the amount of about £280,000. By subsequent subscriptions this sum was increased to £360,000.

Ordinance on Destroying Wolves.—page 93.

From an early date wolf-hunting seems to have been a pastime in Ireland. Prendergast[1] quoting from the Oblate and Fine Rolls mentions that in A.D., 1200, Walter de Riddlesford applied to King John for license to hunt the wolf. Owing to the desolation of the country by wars, famine and pestilence, these rapacious animals increased so much in number up to the 17th century as to become a source of public danger. They infested the bogs and mountains, finding shelter in the thick underwood whence they issued in numbers and desolated the neighbouring lands even close to towns and cities. On the 20th December, 1652, a public hunt was ordered by the State of the numerous wolves lying in the woods only six miles north of Dublin. Various measures were taken and Ordinances passed for their destruction. Lands lying only nine miles from Dublin were leased by Parliament to a Capt. Piers under condition of keeping a pack of wolf-hounds—part of the rent to be paid by wolves' heads at the rate allowed by the Ordinance of June, 1653—viz., £6 for a she-wolf, £5 for a dog-wolf, and £2 for a cub. On these terms the State lands in the barony of Dunboyne, Meath, were leased to Piers for five years at a rent of £543. In other parts of the country wolves also abounded—by the Ordinance of June, 1653, the various district governors were to appoint days and times for wolf-hunting, and all persons bringing in wolves' heads to the Revenue Commissioners were rewarded at the above-mentioned rates.

Another strong evidence of the numbers of these animals that infested the island is to be found in the heavy assessments on counties for Treasury disbursements under the head of these rewards. In March 1655, the charge due from the baronies about Galway amounted to £243 for rewards paid on wolves' heads. In spite of this war against wolves they appear to have been numerous for many years after. From the Common's Journals of 1662, it appears that Sir J. Ponsonby reports that a Bill should be brought in to encourage the killing of wolves. The last wolf killed in Ireland was in Kerry in 1710.

Cromwellian Sett., p. 18.

Ordinance on Tories.—p. 93.

The eytmology of the term "Tory" is rather uncertain—some derive it from the Irish word *tora* meaning "give,"—the Irish robbers of those days crying out *tora*! *tora*! equivalent, we may suppose, to the dramatic highwayman's, stand and deliver! Others derive it from the expression "ta righ," meaning "for the king" or "the royal cause," thereby assuming that Tories were those remnants of the Irish who had espoused the King's cause against the English Parliamentary and Cromwellian forces, who had not submitted to be transplanted into Connaught, and had taken refuge in the bogs mountains and woods. But we find the word to have been used in the time of Elizabeth, when such a meaning as the above could have no point. The word may be derived from the Irish tóir gen. pl. tóra—signifying a party in pursuit or chase, a persecution. According to Sir R. Cox,[1] the word was made use of by Sir Henry Sidney, in a letter when he accepted the Lord Deputyship for the seventh time, in 1575, he says "that it was most difficult for a man to do any service there when he must struggle with famine and fastnesses, inaccessible bogs and light footed *Tories*." Mr. T. Crofton Croker[2] says, "In the civil wars under Elizabeth, the epithet "Tory" is supposed to have originated and was applied only to the peasantry." In after times it became the general name for all the Irish rebels and papists who refused to transplant and were outlawed, or "out or protection," who betook themselves to the most unfrequented and inaccessible places, and thence raided the homes and lands of all those whom they naturally regarded as usurpers, the adventurers and disbanded soldiers of Cromwell.

In one of Ormonde's proclamations, date 25th September, 1650, occurs the first public use of the term "Tory,"[3] He orders that all those ill-disposed persons living upon the people of the country, and pillage the protected inhabitants, and that are termed "Toryes or Idle Boys," to enlist in His Majesty's service, or be deemed traitors. These bands of men "out of protection" were frequently led by dispossessed gentlemen who became beggars and wanderers

[1] Hibernia Anglicana, I., p. 342., folio. London, 1689.
[2] Researches in South of Ireland, 4to. Dublin, 1824, p. 52.
[3] Carte Papers, p. 358.

about their ancient inheritances. In the time of William III. these outlaws went generally by the name of Rapparees, and Acts and Ordinances against "Tories and Rapparees" appear on the Statute Books, from the reign of William III. to that of George III. The word Rapparee is derived from Ir. *rapary*, a kind of short or broken pike, a weapon with which these men were frequently armed.

It would be interesting to trace how the word "Tory" came to be applied in after times to one of the great political parties in the State, but the limits of a note do not permit.

The Interest of England, etc.—pp. 96 & 98.

This work was written by Colonel Richard Lawrence as a strong defence of the policy of Transplantation, carried out by the Parliament, under the Act of 1642, and further Ordinances of 1652, and also as an answer to a work by Sir Vincent Gookin, published in 1654, entitled "The Great Case of Transplantation Discussed."—4to., London, 1655.

In this work, Gookin puts forth considerations on the many great inconveniences that must attend the transplanting of the native Irish out of the three Provinces of Leinster, Ulster, and Munster, into Connaught. It was written with sound sense and political wisdom; had the suggestions therein regarding the plantation been attended to, many subsequent evils and miseries might have been averted.

This tract was first published anonymously—4to. London, 1655.—but on the appearance of Lawrence's answer, Mr. Gookin owned the authorship, and then published another work in reply to Lawrence, vindicating himself and his case "from the unjust aspersions" of the latter.

Mr. Gookin was Surveyor-General of Ireland, and son of Sir Vincent Gookin, a planter under the scheme of James I, and an old resident of Co. Cork.

Richard Lawrence was a Colonel in the Parliamentary and Cromwellian armies who came to Ireland in 1649; was a member of the Committee of Transplantation, formed in November, 1653, and after the King's Restoration, became a member of the Council of Trade.

Colonel Lawrence published some other tracts, "A treatise on Manufactures," "Directions for planting Hemp and Flax," "A treatise of Traffick," and "The Interest of Ireland in its Trade and Wealth Stated," etc.—8vo., Dublin, 1682.

Aphorismi, by John Stearne, M D.—pp. 93 & 97.

Dr. Stearne was nephew of Archbishop Ussher. He was born at Ardbraccan, in County Meath, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he afterwards became Professor and Senior Fellow. He wrote several works, all of which were published in Dublin, and which will be found in their proper places in Mr. Dix's List. These treat of subjects connected with Divinity and Scholastics, rather than those of his own profession as a Physician.

Summe of Diverse Sermons, etc.—p. 98.

The author of these was Dr. Samuel Winter, who was educated at Cambridge, and came to Ireland in 1650. He was a very zealous Presbyerian, which was then the ruling party in Ireland, and was by this means advanced to the dignity of Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

Dr. Bernard's Life and Death of Archbishop Ussher.—p. 99.

The Reverend Nicholas Bernard, a Cambridge man, came over to Ireland, and was ordained by Primate Ussher, became his Chaplain, and subsequently rose to the Deanery of Armagh Besides the above, he published eight other works, two of which were printed in Dublin. Having suffered much during the Irish Rebellion of 1641, he took the earliest opportunity to escape to England, and was made Rector of a parish in Shropshire, and subsequently became Chaplain and Almoner to Cromwell, and Preacher to the Society of Gray's Inn. He never returned to his Deanery, and died in 1661.

Dudley Loftus—Logica, etc.—p. 100.

Dudley Loftus was the second son of Sir Adam Loftus, who, in conjunction with Sir W. Parsons, Sir J. Temple and Sir R. Meredith was accused and tried in 1643 for traitorous practices against the King. He was born at Rathfarnham in the castle built by his grandfather, who was Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Dudley Loftus graduated in Trinity College, Dublin, then went to Oxford, and having returned to Ireland in 1641 was placed in command of the garrison, and in this capacity did good service. He was made a Master in Chancery, Vicar-General of Ireland and Judge of the Prerogative Court. Loftus had an extensive knowledge of languages, especially Oriental; his brain was crammed with a vast amount of book-learning, but was singularly weak in the moral qualities of the mind engendered by experience—reflexion and judgment. A great Prelate who knew him well said: "He never knew so much learning in the keeping of a fool." Ware mentions twenty-eight of his works, thirteen of which were printed in Dublin—the earliest

being dated 1657, the latest 1695, the year of his death. We have seen above that his father had been accused and imprisoned by order of the King for his partizanship to the English Parliament, so another Adam Loftus, a first cousin of his grandfather, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and one of the Lord Justices in 1630, was similarly treated by the despotic Strafford in 1636, and deprived of the Great Seal. This was one of the principal charges brought against this unfortunate Governor when he was impeached by Pym in the English Parliament. The details of this case as given by Clarendon[1] vary somewhat from those in Leland[2] and Gordon[3], but in any case are discreditable to Strafford.

Henry Cromwell—Proclamation.—p. 100

Henry was the second son of Oliver Cromwell and a man in every sense superior to his elder brother Richard. He was sent to Ireland by his father in 1654, partly to oversee the work of plantation and distribution of lands, and partly to smooth down the resentment shown by a large party, including Ludlow and the fanatic republicans, to his assumption of the title of Lord Protector.

Henry was humane and just: he found enormous abuses existing in the machinery of both the executive and adminstrative bodies, and his kind heart was especially affected by the misery and desolation of the country caused by the terrible Republican's rule at this time. Henry returned to England and reported everything to his father, with the result that several indulgences were granted to the unfortunate inhabitants.

In 1655, Henry Cromwell was again sent over to Ireland, and succeeded Fleetwood in the office of Lord Deputy; he soon showed his wisdom and skill as a ruler, and "he established his authority so firmly in the hearts of a people who were ingenuous enough to acknowledge the merits of his administration, that they were entirely reconciled to his father's interests."[4] Happy would it have been for Ireland had she been governed by many such Viceroys!

Trinity College, Dublin, owes much to Henry Cromwell; while Chancellor, he took special care of its interests, instituted professorships and literary competitions, encouraged the long neglected graduations in arts, and presented to the College the noble library of Primate Ussher, which he had purchased out of his own private means. A true testimony to the integrity of this man will be found in the fact that in those days of corruption and self-seeking he left Ireland, after his four years of office, poorer than when he came, and even had not sufficient money to pay the expenses of his return journey to England.

It is stated by Dr. Curry[5] that the Duchess of Ormond begged the King, on her knees, that Henry Cromwell might enjoy the estate in Ireland given to him by his father, which was granted, because Oliver had given her possession of £3,000 a year out of her own estate as a jointure.

C Williamson, Panegyrics, etc., p. 101.

C. Williamson was an M.A. of Trin. Coll., Cambridge, who came into Ireland in 1646, was made a Fellow of Trin. Coll., Dublin, took the degree of D.D., and became Public Orator of the University. Henry Cromwell was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Chancellor of Dublin University from 1655 till 1659. Dr. Williamson obtained a living near Drogheda, where he died shortly after the Restoration.

Sir Charles Coote, p. 106.

This name holds a bad eminence amongst the many military leaders that harassed Ireland during the terrible period that elapsed between 1641 and the close of the Stuart reign. There were two, father and son of the same name and title, a case in which we have the truth of heredity strongly exemplified—both were wantonly cruel and relentless, and both bore ruthless hate to the unfortunate natives. Both men were brave soldiers, but it is certain that their conduct exasperated the Irish and provoked them to severe retaliation. As mere soldiers of fortune, the father and son unsheathed swords for the winning side—the latter from an early period of his life fought stoutly for the Parliamentarians against the Confederates and Clanricarde, and was made Lord President of Connaught, but in the end when he and Lord Broghill clearly saw that there was a turn in the tide, he offered his services to General Monk, and became a staunch supporter of the Royal cause. Notwithstanding all the services that he rendered to the Regicides and the Parliamentary forces, and the losses he had inflicted upon the Royalist party in Ireland, Sir C. Coote, the younger, was confirmed in the estates he had acquired during this troubled period and in the baronetcy which had been conferred upon his father by James I. in 1620, and was also elevated to the peerage in 1661 by the title of Earl of Mountrath. This earldom became extinct in

[1] Hist. Reb. and Civil Wars, fol.; Dublin, 1719; p. 127.
[2] Hist. of Ireland, vol. 3, p. 40.
[3] Hist. of Ireland, vol. i, p. 350.
[4] Leland Hist., vol. iii., p. 415.
[5] Hist. Memoirs, 8vo.; Dublin, 1810, p. 401; quoting *Unkind Deserter*, p. 139, a book which Dibdin describes as one of the rarest and most important of this period: the author was N. Trench, Bishop of Ferns.

1802, but the baronetcy remained : the present holder of the title enjoys the distinction of Premier baronet of Ireland.

Declaration of Sir H. Waller, etc.—p. 105.

Sir Hardress Waller was one of the most sturdy supporters of the Parliament and Republican party in Ireland. He was a cousin to Sir William Waller, who is frequently mentioned by Clarendon in his "History of the Rebellion in England, as commanding the Parliament forces in the west:—he was also related to Edmund Waller, the well-known English poet, whose base political conduct during the time of the contest between the King and Parliament, has been so vigorously dealt with by Clarendon. Sir H. Waller was Major-General in the Parliamentary army in Ireland, and played a very prominent part in the contests from 1649 until the Restoration. We find him frequently employed on Commissions from 1654 for arranging the work of plantation. When the English Council of State suspecting Henry Cromwell sent over Commissioners to supersede him in the government of Ireland, Sir H. Waller was directed to surprise Dublin Castle. This being effected without trouble, Henry Cromwell immediately left the Castle and retired to a house in the Phœnix Park. When all the measures for the restoration of the King had been nearly completed by Monk in England, Coote and Broghill with others, became very zealous for the same cause in Ireland. They planned a design to seize the Castle and secure the persons of Ludlow, Hardress Waller, and the republican commissioners. A Council of officers was assembled and assumed the control of affairs, a convention of estates was summoned, and a declaration for a free parliament published. It was at this Council that the Declaration dated February 16, 1659, regarding the re-admission of the secluded members, was made, *Vide* Coote *supra*. The Convention now attempted to gain over Sir Hardress Waller, who had attended the Council. He was a steadfast enemy to the monarchy and a determined opponent of any attempt at restoration It is true that on principle he was a stern republican, but here his own personal safety and interest were at stake; he had sat as one of the late king's judges, and had signed the warrant for the execution; his name appears as the eleventh signature. Waller, therefore, justly dreaded the consequences of the restoration, he tried to cajole the Council to adjourn to the Castle for discussion of affairs, but, this failing, he, in conjunction with some partizans, contrived to seize the Castle. Coote, and Col. T. Jones shortly afterwards invested it, and through some treachery on the part of the defenders, Sir Hardress Waller was made prisoner and sent to England.

His Majesty's Declaration.—Sir John Greenvil.—p. 109

This Declaration, dated from Breda, 14th April (12 an. Car. 11), grants a free and general pardon to all subjects, excepting only such as may hereafter be excepted by Parliament.

It contains some strong passages, which read in the light of subsequent action, especially in Ireland, form a strange comment on the Faith of Kings, *e.g.*, "Let all our subjects, how faulty soever, rely upon the word of a king, solemnly given by this present Declaration, that no Crime whatsoever committed against Us or Our Royal Father, before the publication of this, shall ever rise in judgment or be brought in question against any of them,"—and so on—Further on the King declares full liberty for tender conscience and general religious toleration.

The above mentioned exception by Parliament, gives a wide margin wherein the elasticity of a King's word may find play.

The King's letters to General Monk, to the Fleet, to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the two Houses of Parliament, all bearing the same date, 14th April, 1660, were sent with the Declaration, and brought to England by Sir J. Greenvil.

Sir J. Greenvil was a tried and trusty royalist—his father was Sir Bevil Greenvil, who lost his life at the battle of Landsdown, fighting for the King in 1643. Being shortly after appointed to attend at the Bar of the House in order to receive and convey the Parliament's answer to the King's letter, Sir John was ordered to be paid £500 to buy a jewel to wear as an honour for being the messenger of such a gracious Royal letter.

His Majesty's Gracious Declaration for the Settlement of His Kingdome of Ireland.—p. 109.

At the time of the Restoration, Ireland presented a pathetic and melancholy picture of misery and wretchedness. During the previous nineteen years the country had been desolated by a cruel civil war—by pestilence and famine. Much havoc had been caused by the civil war, commonly called "the great Irish Rebellion," which lasted from 1641 to the Cessation in 1648, but all this was eclipsed by the ruthless barbarities of Cromwell and the Republican forces who ravaged the country from 1649 till 1651.

The King's Declaration for the Settlement of Ireland was published 30th November, 1660—and was intended to be the groundwork of the Act of

Settlement. This declaration certainly showed good intentions towards the Roman Catholics on the part of the King, but these were rendered almost nugatory by the Act passed in the Irish Parliament in 1662.—(14 Carol. II).

Jeremy Taylor, D.D.—p. 110.

This eminent divine was the son of a Cambridge barber. He graduated in the University there, entered into holy orders, was appointed by Laud one of his chaplains, and shortly after obtained the Rectory of Uppingham. He was created D.D. at Oxford, and was a favourite preacher to Charles I. His living being sequestered when the Parliament became victorious, he retired into Wales in 1645, and while there, under the protection of Lord Carberry, he kept a school in order to maintain himself and his family. After spending some years in this humble occupation, and bending under heavy domestic sorrow, he was invited by Lord Conway to Portmore, in the Co. of Antrim, and there remained until the Restoration in 1660. It was during this enforced retreat of about fourteen years that Bishop Taylor composed the greater number of his brilliant works, so that, as a modern writer quaintly observes, we are almost grateful to those who enforced him into this strictly literary seclusion.

Taylor has been styled the modern Chrysostom. His eloquence of expression, his melodious voice, and his fertility of conception fully entitle him to this distinction. In addition to his eminent abilities and pre-eminence as an English writer, he possessed what in those days was most rare—a pure spirit of toleration and Christian charity towards the thoughts, principles, and beliefs of others.

The Faithful Protestations, &c.—p. 110.

At this time, 1661, in order to render the Catholic party in Ireland as odious as possible and so give a colourable pretext for depriving them of any benefits of an Act of Indemnity, or that might be proposed in the projected Act of Settlement, reports of conspiracies and treasonable practices were industriously circulated by the Commons House and its party. Leland, an unfriendly Protestant historian, writing of this period, says "their (R.C. Irish) enemies and competitors were indefatigable in endeavouring to load their whole party with new conspiracies; and even manifest forgeries were received as solid proofs"[1] In this conjuncture the Catholics of Ireland agreed upon a remonstrance[2] and protestation of their loyalty couched in the strongest and most explicit terms. This document was sent by the Earl of Fingall to the Rev. P. Walsh, an Irish Franciscan, and an old confidant of the Duke of Ormond, by whom it was presented to the king, and most graciously received.[3]

[1] Hist. of Ireland III. p. 441.

[2] A copy of this Remonstrance appears in Appendix, *supra.*

A Speech made by Sir Audley Mervyn, 13th Feb., 1662.—p. 111.

A short notice of this personage has been already given—Part II. p. 50. The above speech, which he delivered, as Speaker in the House of Commons, relates chiefly to the Act of Settlement. It appears that at this time the new Commissioners appointed for the execution of the Act of Settlement and to hear all claims according to its provisions, had adjudged as "innocent" a large proportion of the Catholic claimants who first came forward. The numerous Puritan and other sectarian parties in Ireland, nearly all of whom were Comwellian settlers, adventurers and soldiers, took alarm at this, and the House of Commons, entirely composed of these classes, waited in a body, with their Speaker, upon Ormond, and petitioned that he should give such further directions for the execution of the Act as would invalidate any further claims on the part of the Irish. Mervyn, the Speaker, made long comments on every article of their Address. Ormond received them very coldly, but the Commons appealed to the public, and printed Mervyn's speech. The king was much displeased at their action, and prosecutions were ordered against the printers of this speech both in London and Dublin.

Answer of a person of Quality, etc..—p. 116.

The person of Quality was Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery, better known in the Irish history of this period as Lord Broghill, and P.W. was the Rev. Peter Walsh, who took such a prominent part in forwarding the Irish Remonstrance of 1661. Walsh's letter was entitled:—"*A letter desiring a just and merciful regard for the Roman Catholics of Ireland.*"

The descriptions of the character of this personage as given by different writers, are exceedingly contradictory. According to the life in Harris's Ware, and to accounts in Borlase and Cox, he was a brave loyal and learned man, according to others, such as Curry and most Roman Catholic writers, he is branded as cruel, treacherous, and disloyal. He was strongly attached to the Protestant interest, and a bitter enemy to the Irish Roman Catholics.

Broghill acted with Lord Inchiquin in the service of Charles I., but subsequently went over to the parliament, and was in high esteem with Cromwell

[3] Curry's Hist. Review, Dublin, 1810., p. 413.

When affairs turned in favour of the Restoration, he, in conjunction with Coote, Earl of Mountrath, declared for the King, and was one of the commissioners sent to His Majesty with all professions of duty. In 1660 he was created Earl of Orrery, and appointed one of the Lords Justices of Ireland. He drew up the famous Act of Settlement based on the King's Declaration, but is accused of having wilfully led the King astray as to the amount of land available for the satisfaction of the loyal Irish, and for reprizing the Cromwellian adventurers and soldiers.

Lord Orrery is credited with being the author of the extraordinary scheme of marrying Cromwell's daughter to the exiled King, and also of advising the Protector to assume the title of King.

An Act for the Explaining of some Doubts.—p. 127.

This was the celebrated Act called "*The Black Act*," which fixed a final rule for the Settlement of lands and regulated the rights of the several interests of the occupants. The drawing up of this Explanatory Bill was committed chiefly to the Duke of Ormond, and was brought over by him to Ireland signed and sealed.

A Brief Account of Mr. Valentine Greatrax, &c.—*p.* 136.

This gentleman, who pretended to the wonderful gift of healing the King's Evil, ulcers and pains, by merely stroking the affected parts with his hands, was born at Affane, Co. Waterford, in 1628. He was a man of estate, spent his income in charity, and obtained such a reputation for curing that hundreds of people waited at his house for the application of his touch. The Court and Royal Society even sent for him into England. He was many times successful, some times not at all, so that various persons wrote in his favour; others ridiculed him. Members of the Royal Society, unable to dispute facts, tried to explain the strange effects produced as "A Sanative Contagion in his Body, which had an Antipathy to some particular Diseases, and not to others." This was certainly not a very scientific explanation coming from philosophers.

Greatrax wrote the above-mentioned "Brief Account" in reply to a book written against him by the Rev. David Lloyd entitled "*Wonders no Miracles.*" London: 1666. In this "Brief Account" he gives testimonials from the celebrated Hon. Robert Boyle, Drs. Whichcot, Cudworth, and Patrick, and several other eminent men, in his favour. He states, that on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1641, he was obliged to fly from Ireland, but, on arriving at man's estate returned, retired to Cappoquin Castle, and spent a year in contemplation there. On the restoration of the King he was made Clerk of the Peace and a magistrate for Co. Cork. When 34 years old he states that he felt the first impulses that the gift of curing the King s Evil was bestowed on him, and, subsequently, owing to successes in this direction, he received impulses that he had the gift of healing in a more extended way; he explains his power by saying: "I have reason to believe that there is some extraordinary gift of God."

We cannot by any means brand Greatrax as a deliberate impostor; he was too charitable and unselfish for that. Like many other good persons he probably laboured under a mental delusion, fostered and strengthened by effects produced by two agencies—the pathological effect of mere mechanical rubbing, and the power of mind over matter produced by strong faith on the part of the patient.

Newfoundland.—Appendix.

Newfoundland, discovered by John Cabot or Cabota in 1497, is the oldest and one of the most valuable possessions of Great Britain—"a source of wealth in peace and a means of strength in war." Rather more than half of the population is Irish.

It is the nearest portion of British America to Ireland, being only about 1,550 miles from C. Clear.

The remarkable Red or Bæothic Indian of Newfoundland is now extinct, having been driven and hunted mercilessly by the hunters and farmers, who penetrated into their enclosures. Cabot saw them dressed in skins and painted with red ochre.

The author of the work in Mr. Dix's list was probably Captain Whitbourne, who described these Indians to James I. in 1622 in a book entitled—"A Discourse and Discoverie of Newfoundland, with many reasons to prove how worthy and beneficiall a plantation may there be made," etc., etc. Imprinted at London, 1622, sm. 4to., pp. 107. This work is very curious and scarce.

The importance of this colony to the Mother Country may be inferred from the number of works referring to its trade and fisheries, which issued from the Press from 1497 up to our own times, of which we shall merely mention the earlier, *e.g.*, "Purchas' Pilgrims"; many editions, folio 1497, '98-99, 1527." "Hakluyt," folio, 1498, 1527, '36, '48, 53, '78, '83; and, again, four editions of Purchas' "Temp. James I.," 1609-10, '22, '26. And also several Acts and Ordinances for the better securing the Plantation and Trade of Newfoundland.

The more complete discovery of the Coasts of Newfoundland was probably made by Sebastian Cabot, son of Sir J. Cabot, on voyages made after his father's death.

C. W. DUGAN

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1651	——	A letter, or Paper signed by Garald Fitz-Gerald In behalf of an Assembly of the *Irish* at Glanmaliroe in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland* to the Commissioners of Parliament delivered the 11. of *March* 1651 also *A Declaration* thereupon, made by the said Commissioners of Parliament, *March* 12. 1651. Together with a letter from the Earl of Clanrickard, to the Commander in Chief of the Parliaments Forces in *Ireland*: *February* 14, 1651. And Lieut-General *Ludlowes* Answer thereunto, February *20*, 1651. [Title leaf + 1 – 12pp]	4to ($7\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$)	W. Bladen	Cashel Diocesan Library; Kings Inns, N. 1/27.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1652		An Act for the Speedie and effectual Reducing of the Rebels in His Majesties Kingdom of Ireland, to their due obedience to His Majestie and the Crown of England. (17 Car. I.) (9 leaves; unpaged.)	(4to) $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	W. Bladen	Kings Inns (2 copies), N. 1, 27 and 268 Pam.
,,		Articles of agreement Made, Concluded, and Agreed on, at *Dublin*, the 18 day of *June*, 1647. By, and between the Most Honourable James Lord Marquess of Ormond of the one part; and Arthur Annesley, Esquire, Sir Robert Meredith Knight (and others), *Commissioners from the Parliament of* England, on the other part. [T. leaf + 1—8 pp.], 2nd Edition or Issue—*Vide* 1647.	(4to) $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	W. Bladen	Kings Inns (2 copies) N. 1. 27 & Vol. 268 Pamphlets.
,,	[Claud Barthol. Morisotus] "Morisot"	Carolvs I. Britanniarum Rex. a Securi et Calamo Miltonii vindicatvs. 2 leaves + 118 pp. 2 blank leaves; Sigs. A – H 5. Folds in eights].	(8vo) $5\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{16}$	"Apud Liberum "Correctorem, "via Regia, sub "signo Solutae "fascis."	T. C. D.; Fag. Q. 10, 5; British Museum.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1652	Wm. Perkins, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge and Godfrey Daniel, M.A. (Translator)	The *Christian Doctrine*, Or the Foundation of Christian Religion, Gathered into Six Principles. Necessarie for every ignorant Man to learn. Translated into *Irish* by Godfrey Daniel, Master in the Arts. And also Brief and plain Rules for the reading of the *Irish* Tongue (in English and Irish in parallel columns) [Epistle by G. Daniel, 14 April 1652] 2 leaves + 80 pp. + 4 leaves	8vo ($6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$)	Will. Bladen	British Museum, C. 33, A. 24; Bodleian, 8°. B. 42, Linc. (Folds in fours); U. L. C. (Bradshaw)
		An Act for the Setling of Ireland. (12 Augt. 1652) [Title leaf + 1 – 22 pp.] N.B. Large Type. Arms on T. page.	4to ($7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	Will. Bladen	T. C. D., (P. cc. 4/25,— imperfect); M. Dorey.
,,		Same Another Edition or Issue, totally different in type, etc., from above. [Title leaf (Arms on verso) + 1 – 11 pp. + 1 leaf blank]	4to ($7\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	Will. Bladen	King s Inns, N 1.27.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1653		Resolves of a General Council of Officers held at Dublin the 21.and 22.of November 1653. [4 leaves = Title leaf + 6 pp.]	Fol. ($11\frac{13}{16} \times 7\frac{9}{16}$.)	Wm. Bladen	R. I. A., (Halliday Tracts) Box 67/22;
,,	The Commissioners for Settling and securing the Province of Ulster.	Regulations and Orders for the transplanting of disaffected persons, &c.	(s.sh.) (Fol.)	Wm. Bladen	Brit. Mus., 816.M.17. (74.)
,,	The Commissioners of the Commonwealth of England for the affaires of Ireland.	Instructions to be duly observed by the Judges of every respective Court of Justice which is or shall be established to be kept and held weekely within any Citie, Towne or place in Ireland. And by all other officers and Ministers belonging to the said Courts respectively		Wm. Bladen	*Vide* MS. copy in Pub Record Office(Southwell Collection) Lot 157, No. 3.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1654	John Stearne (or Stearn or Sterne) M.D.	Aphorisimi de Felicitate (First Edition)	8vo.		*Vide* Harris's Ware, "Writers," p. 159. *Vide* Sir Chas. Cameron's History of College of Surgeons, Ireland, p. 8; also *vide* Watt's Biblio. Britannica.
,	Oliver Cromwell	His Highness's Speech to the Parliament in the Painted Chamber at their Dissolution upon Monday, 22nd of Jany. 1654. [Title leaf + 1-20 pp.]	4to. (7½ × 6	William Bladen	Kings Inns, (269/ Pamph.)
,,	Charles Fleetwood, Lord Deputy	Ordinance fixing a scale of rewards for destroying wolves. (Black Letter.)	Fol.		Brit. Mus. 806, i., 14 (15.)
,,	Ld. Deputy and Council.	Ordnance for a return of real and personal Estates comprehended in the "Ordinance for Indemnity to the English Protestants of the Province of Munster, in Ireland."	s.sh Fol		Brit. Mus. (2 copies) 806, i., 14 (5) & (6)
,,	do.	Ordinance for the trial of "Tories and other Irish Rebels," by military Commissioners. (Black Letter.)	(do.)		Brit. Mus. 806, i, 14 (10)
,,	do.	Proclamation respecting the removal of Popish Recusants from Dublin.	(do.)		,, ,, (11)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1654	Lord Deputy and Council	Ordinance extending the time allowed for the removal of persons and their families into Connaught. (Black Letter.)	s.sh.		Brit. Mus. 806 i., 14 (12).
,,	do.	A Declaration for making sale of the corn of such Irish proprietors and others as did not transplant themselves into the Province of Connaught	do.		do. (13).
,,	do.	A Declaration directing the Officers of Horse in Ireland to provide grass and hay for the horses under their charge, &c.	do.		do. (14).
,,		An Ordinance for Indempnitie to the English Protestants of the Province of Munster in Ireland (1 Augt. 1654.) Black Letter.	Fol.	William Bladen	Brit. Mus. (England, Col. 202), 806, i, 14 (3).
1653		Declaration, as to the Rates of the several Counties * * for satisfaction of Arrears [6 pp.]	Sm. Fo.		*Vide* Prendergast's Cromwellian Settlement, New Edition, p. 214.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1654	Henry Osborne	A more Exact way To Delineate the Plot of any spacious parcel of Land, as *Baronies, Parishes,* and *Town-Lands,* as also of *Rivers, Harbours* and Loughs, &c., than is as yet in practice. Also a Method or Form of Keeping the Field-Book, and How to Cast up the Superficial Content of a Plot most exactly. [Title leaf + 'Dedication,' 1 leaf + 8 pp.]	(4to) $8\frac{5}{8} \times 6\frac{9}{16}$	William Bladen	Marsh's, L, 4, 3, 18; Brit. Mus. (Col. 101), 558 b. 29.
,,	The Commissioners of the Commonwealth of England, for the Affairs of Ireland.	A Declaration for the Payment of Custom and Excize. [T. leaf + 6 pp.]	Fol. $10 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$	do	Marsh's, G. 4, 3, 38.
,,	Lord Deputy and Council.	An Assesment for Ireland, For three Months; at Ten Thousand Pounds by the Month. Commencing the 16th day of *October,* 1654, and Determining the 7th of *Jany.* following. [T. leaf + 16 pp. + 1 leaf blank.]	Fol. $10 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$	do.	do. (2 copies).
,,	Do.	Proclamation for ringing swine. Dated 25th Nov.	s.sh.	do.	T.C.D. (Press B. 6.21)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1655		A Declaration of his Highnesse by the Advice of his Council, shewing the Reasons of their Proceedings for securing the Peace of the Commonwealth upon occasion of the late Insurrection and Rebellion. [1-40 pp.]	4to. ($6\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$)	Wm. Bladen	T.C.D., (S.ss.71)—Imperfect, 2 or 4 pp. wanting
,,	Richard Lawrence	The Interest of England in the Irish Transplantation stated, &c. [T. leaf + 32 pp.]	4to. ($7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$)	Wm. Bladen	Advocates
,,	Lord Deputy and Council	13 Ordnances, declarations, &c. (Some in Black Letter.)	s.sh. or Fol.		Brit. Mus. 806, i., 14
,,	do.	A Declaration * * for Removing and Preventing of some mistakes in Government in Ireland. [T. leaf + 10 pp.]	Fol. ($10 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$)	Wm. Bladen	Marsh's, G4.3.38
,,		General Form of Order upon the Treasury of Ireland.	s.s. or Fol.		Brit. Mus. 806, i., 14 (7)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1655		Like of acknowledgment of money owing to the Receiver, &c.	s.sh. or Fol.		Brit. Mus. 806, i., 14 (8)
,,	The Council for the Affairs of Ireland	A Declaration and Commission for *three months* Assesment of Ten thousand Pounds by the Month; Beginning the 12th of *January*, 1655, and ending the 12th of April following. [T. leaf + 6 pp.]	Fol. (10 × 6¼)	Wm. Bladen	Marsh's, G4.3.38; London Institution (Catalogue, Vol. III., p. 266,)
,,	John Stearne, M.D.	Aphorismi de Felicitate. (2nd Edition.)	8vo.		*Vide* Harris's Ware's "Writers," p. 159; and Cameron's History of College of Surgeons, p. 8.
,,	do.	Θανατολογια, &c. Sive De Morte Dissertatio. (First Edition.)	(do.)		*Vide* Harris's Ware's "Writers," p. 159
,,		The Humble Representation *And* Address of severall *Churches* and *Christians* in South Wales, and *Munmouthshire*, &c. [14 pp.]	4to (6⅞ × 5¼)	William Bladen	E. R. McC. Dix.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1656	The Revd. Saml. Winter, D.D. Provost of T.C.D.	The Summe Of diverse Sermons Preached in *Dublin* before the L. Deputie *Fleetwood*, and the Commrs. of Parliament for the Affairs of Ireland, Wherein the doctrine of Infant Baptism is asserted &c. &c. [8 leaves + 1 – 182 pp.]	8vo. ($5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$)	Wm. Bladen	T. C. D., CC n. 35, R. R. Belshaw; Sir J. T. Gilbert; Brit. Mus. (12 mo); E. R. McC. Dix.
,,	R. L. (Richd. Lawrence), A Member of the Army in Ireland.	England's great interest in the Well Planting of Ireland with English people discussed. Wherein is briefly stated the benefits that will arise thereby, &c. [2 leaves + 1 – 44 pp.] (2nd Edition, folds in fours.)	(8vo.) $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	Wm. Bladen	Kings Inns (420 Pamph., *much* cropped.)
[,,]	The Lord Protector and Council	Ordnance prescribing Oath of Abjuration to be taken by Irish conforming to Protestant Religion. (Black Letter.)	(Fol.)		Brit. Mus. 806 i. 14 (31).
,,	do.	Like prolonging Jurisdiction of Court of Claims at Athlone. (Black Letter.)	(s.sh.) (Fol.)		do. (29).
,,	do.	Declaration for discovery, &c., of Jesuits, &c. (Black Letter.)	(Fol.)		do. 806 h. 14 (27).

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1656	The Lord Protector and Council	Ordnance directing prosecution of Tories, &c.	(Fol.)		Brit. Mus. 806 i. 14 (28).
,,	do.	Declaration offering rewards for destruction of wolves, &c. (Black Letter.)	(s.sh.) (Fol.)		do. do. (30).
,,	The Revd. Nicholas Bernard, D.D., and Preacher to the honourable Society of *Grays-Inn*, London,	The Life and Death of x x x Dr. James *Usher*, late Archbishop of *Armagh*, and Primate of all *Ireland*. [5 leaves + 1 – 132 pp.] N.B.—Has list of Usher's Works on final leaf.	(12mo.) 5 × 2¾	Wm. Bladen	Sir J. T. Gilbert; E. R. McC. Dix.
,,	The Council for the Affairs of Ireland.	A Declaration and Commission for the Assessment of Twelve thousand pounds by the Month, For the Six ensuing Months, (viz.) from the 24th of *September* 1656, to the 24th day of March following. [T. leaf + 12 pp.]	(Fol.) 10 × 6¼	do.	Marsh's, G4., 3, 38 (2 copies); London Institution (Cat. Vol 3 p. 267.)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1657	Dudley Loftus	Logica seu Introductio in totam Aristotelis Philosophiam. Ab Armenico idiomate in Latinum versa opera Dudleii Loftusii. Adjicitur Oratio Dominica, qua a Christo prolata, apertierant cœli, Luc. 3. 21. e Syreaco versa &c. [4 leaves + 120 pp. + 6 leaves,]	12mo ($5 \times 2\frac{7}{8}$)	William Bladen	Brit. Mus. (cropped) 519.a.27.
,,	Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy, and Council	Proclamation dated 29th Jany. 1657	(s.sh.) ($11\frac{5}{8} \times 9\frac{7}{8}$)	do.	Kings Inns, (N. 127.) N.B. Top of sheet with greater part of coat of arms cut away.
,,	The Council	An Assessment for Ireland For Six Months, at Thirteen Thousand pounds *per* month, Commencing the 24th of *June* 1657, and determining the 24th of *December* inclusive following. [T. leaf + 28 pp.]	Fol. ($10 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$)	do.	Marsh's, G4.3.38. London Institution (Cat. Vol. 3. p. 267.)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1658	John Stearne, M.D., and Prof. Pub. in Univ., Dub.	Animi Medela, seu De *Beatitudine* & *Miseria;* Illius essentia origine & ad ipsam methodo; hujus natura, causis & remedis Tractatus. &c., &c. [12 leaves + 1-516 pp. + 12 leaves,—Index.]	4to. ($7\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$)	Wm. Bladen	St. Canice's Library, Kilkenny; Kings Inns, An. 6.o.8; T. C.D., LL. 11, 7; Bodleian; Marsh's, E. 3. 4. 1; R.I.A., 15, D. 17 RR.; Sir J. T. Gilbert.
,,	Caesar Williamsonus, S.T. P. et Orat Acad Dub.	Panegyris in Excellentissimum Dominium, Dominum, Henricum Cromwellum Deputatum Hiberniæ Cancellariumque Academiæ Dubliniensis. [Epis. Ded. to Dudley Loftus, 12 pp. + 1-31 pp., &c.	8vo. ($6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$)	do.	Bodleian, 8o C. 591 Linc.
,,	Lord. Lt. & Council	An Assesment for Ireland for six Months. At nine thousand pounds by the month, commencing the 24th day of *March*, 1658, and determining the 24th of *September*, 1659. [T leaf + 10 pp. + 1 leaf blank.]	Fol: ($10 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$)	do.	Marsh's, G.4.3. 38 &c. (2 copies.)
,,	Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy, and Council	Proclamation for certifying unauthorised preachers. 20th January 1657.	s.sh.	do.	T.C.D. (Press B. 6.21)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1659	John Stearne, M.D. Professor in University of Dublin.	Θανατολογια seu De Morte Dissertatio In qua Mortis Natura Causæ &c. &c. [8 leaves + 1 – 288 pp.] N.B. In Taylor's History of Trinity College, p. 379, there, is mentioned, apparently, an earlier edition of this work i.e. 1656.	8vo ($6 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$)	William Bladen	Sir J. T. Gilbert; Bodleian; Worth Liby. (Steevens Hospital); T. C. D., K. o. 19; Marsh's, E. 3. 5. 28; R.I.A., 16 A. 13 RR.
,,	——	Some Animadversions upon the Declaration of, and the Plea for, the Army: Together with 16 Queries thence extracted. &c. &c. [T. leaf + 1 – 34 pp.]	4to ($7\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$)	do.	T. C. D., RR. pp. 6 (3)
,,	——	Rules and Orders to be observed in the Proceedings of Causes in the High Court of Chancery in Ireland. By the special direction of the Lord Chancellor. [1 – 56 pp. + 8 leaves & table &c. Sigs. A – E_4]	8vo ($5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$)	do.	Law Library, Dublin.
,,	——	The Agreement and Resolvtion of the Ministers of Christ Associated within the City of Dublin, and Province of Leinster; for furthering of a real and thorough Reformation, According to the written word of God. [T. leaf + 1 – 14 pp.]	4to ($6\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$)	do.	R. R. Belshaw; T. C. D. (P. gg. 32); E. R. McC. Dix; R. I. A. H. T. (75/52).

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1659	Edward Worth, D D.	The Servant doing and the Lord Blessing. A Sermon preached at the Funeral of the Right honorable *Richard Pepys*, Lord Chief Justice of the Upper Bench in Ireland who deceased 2 January 1658. [3 leaves + 1 – 34 pp.]	4to ($7\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$)	William Bladen	Cashel Diocesan Library; T. C. D., RR. pp. 6 (9); R. R. Belshaw; Brit. Mus.
,,	Geo. Monk (Duke of Albemarle)	A Copie of a Letter from General Monck in answer to a Letter sent from hence by Colonel Jones & others. For the Commander in Chief of the Forces in Ireland to be communicated to the rest of the Officers of the Army there.	s.sh.	do.	*Vide* Hazlett 3rd Series p. 162
,,	Henry Cromwell, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	A Proclamation, dated May the 9th 1659 Commanding all Civil and Military Officers to put down all symptoms of disaffection to the Government.	s.sh. (Fol.)	——	*Vide* London Reprint in Brit. Mus. 669 f. 21 (38), &c. 2 copies; and Bodleian 22857 d. 2 (35)
,,	General Geo. Monk &c.	A Letter from General Monk in Scotland to the Commissioners of Parliament in Ireland touching his present acting.	—	——	*Vide* London reprints in Brit. Mus. Col. 145 669 f. 22 (38) &c. (2 copies).

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1659	——	An Account of the affairs in Ireland in reference to the late change in England; with a declaration of several officers of the Army in Ireland * * * holding forthe their steadfast resolution to adhere to the Parliament &c.	s.sh. Fol.		*Vide* London reprints in Brit. Mus., 669 f. 22 (40) and Bodleian, Wood 510 (24)
,,	——	The Newsletter (A Newspaper. *Query* the same as first item on p. 18	—	——	*Vide* Hy. Bradshaw's address in the Dublin daily papers of 3rd Oct. 1884.
,,	——	A New Declaration of the General Convention now Assembled at Dublin in Ireland; Dated the 12 of this instant March 1659	—	——	*Vide* London reprints in R. I. A. /H. T. 76/1.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1659	——	The Declaration of Sir *Hardresse Waller*, Major General of the Parliaments Forces in *Ireland*, and the Council of Officers there. Dated at Dublin-Castle, the 28 of December, 1659.	—	——	*Vide* London reprint in Nat. Liby. (Thorpe; Vol. XI. /20) and In Brit. Mus. (Col. 229).
	——	An Act of Assesment. [T. leaf + 6 pp.]	Fol. (10 × 6¼)	William Bladen	Marsh's, G4. 3 38. (2 copies).

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
[1660]	——	An Account of the Chief Occurrences of Ireland. Together with some Particulars from England From Monday the 13 of March, to Monday the 19. of March. [p. 33 – p. 40. E in fours] 5th No.	4to	William Bladen	Worcester College (Oxford).
1660	——	The Declaration of Sir Charles Coot Knight and Baronet, Lord President of the Province of *Connaught*; And the rest of the Council of *Officers* of the Army in Ireland Present at Dublin, Concerning the Re-admission of the Secluded Members. Dated Feb. 16.	4to	do.	Worcester College (Oxford); *vide* Reprints in, Bodleian, Kings Inns and Natl. Liby. (Thorpe, Vol. V.)
,,	Sir Hardress Waller	Declaration of Sir Hardress Waller Major Genl. of the Parliaments Forces in Ireland in reference to certain irregular proceedings by Lt. Genl. Ludlow at Duncannon &c. Dated 11th Jan. 1659. Printed on one side only.	s.sh. (11 × 7¼)	do.	T. C. D. 2 copies, RR d. 46/4 & 5

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1660	John Stearne, M.D., &c.	Clarissimi Viri Adriani Heereboordi Philosophiae Professoris Ordinarii Disputatonum de concursu Examen [T. leaf + 1-204 pp.]	8vo. ($5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$)	Wm. Bladen	Bodleian, (8o K. 36 Linc). Marsh's, (E. 3·5·28/3)
,,	Charles II.	His Majesties Declaration To all His Loving Subjects of his Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales concerning Ecclesiastical Affairs (Oct. 25th 1660). [Title leaf + 9 pp. + blank verso of last page; Black Letter].	Fol. ($11\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$)	Wm. Bladen	T.C.D., RR d 46 (No. 6.) Folds in sixes; King's Inns, 553 (Cut down, 10 × $5\frac{11}{16}$)
,,	——	An Act of Free and General pardon Indemnity and Oblivion (XII., Car. II.) [6 leaves.]	do. ($11\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$)	do.	T.C.D., RR. d. 46 (8)
..		14 Proclamations			Pub. Rec. Off. (Lib. 1 A. 155–177)
,,		21 Do			Do. (Lib. 1 D)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1660	Peter Walsh	Letter to the Duke of Ormond	4to.	——	*Vide* Catalogue of Dublin Library Society (1810) p. 39.
,,	——	A Declaration of the General Convention of Ireland expressing their detestation of the unjust proceedings of the late King, in a pretended High Court of Justice in England * * * May 1, 1660	—	——	*Vide* London reprint in Brit. Mus., 190 g. 13 (265)
,, April 24th	——	An Ordinance For the speedy raising of Moneys towards the Supply of the Army; and for defraying of other Public charges [T. leaf + 1-26 pp.]	Fol. ($11\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$)	William Bladen	King's Inns, (N. 1. 27), (folds in fours); Marsh's (G_4 3.38)
1660	——	An Antheme sung at the Consecration of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland on Sunday the 27 of Jany., 1660, at St. Patrick's in Dublin [17 lines.]	s sh. ($13\frac{5}{8} \times 8\frac{5}{8}$)	——	Brit. Mus , 669 f 26 61)
,,	Faithful Tate (or Teate) Minister, &c.	The Uncharitable Informer charitably informed that sycophancy is a sin, &c. [82 pp.]	8vo. ($5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$)	William Bladen	Brit. Mus., E. 1921 (1)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1660	The General Convention of Ireland and others	Proclamation declaring Charles II., to be lawful King of Great Britain and Ireland, May 14, 1660	s.sh. (Fo^{l}.)	—	Brit. Mus., 1851 b. (48)
,,	Charles II.	His Majesties Gracious letter and Declaration Sent to the House of Peers by Sir *John Greenvil*, Knight, from Breda· And read in the House the first of May, 1660 [8 pp.]	4to. ($7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	William Bladen	E. R. McC. Dix
,,	Charles II.	Letter to General Monck, &c,, April, 1660	s.sh. Fol.	—	Brit. Mus., 807, g. 5 (6)
,,	Charles II.	His Majestie's Gracious Declaration for the Settlement of his Kingdome of Ireland and satisfaction of the severall interests of adventurers souldiers and other his subjects, there	Sm. Fo^{l}.	—	London Institution, Cat., Vol. 3, p. 267.
,,	[Sem. Coxe and Stephen Charnock]	Two Sermons (on Prov. xi. 14 & Jude 19) preached at Christ-Church in the City of Dublin before the General Convention of Ireland *** March 2 & 9 1659 (O.S.) [65 pp.]	4to. ($6\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$)	William Bladen	R. R. Belshaw (wants titlepage); Brit. Mus., E. 1026 (2)
March 1st	——	An Ordinance for the speedy raising of moneys for His Majesties Service [T. leaf + 30]	Fol. ($10 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$)	William Bladen	Marsh's, (G4.3-38).

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1661	Jeremy Taylor, D.D., Bishop of Downe & Connor.	A Sermon preached at the Consecration of the two Archbishops and ten Bishops, in the Cathedral Church of S. Patrick in Dublin, January 27, 1660. [3 leaves + 1 – 48 pp.]	4to ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 6$)	Wm. Bladen	Corpus Christi, Oxford; T.C.D. (2 copies), P. dd. 31 and R R., pp. 6 (7); E. R. McC. Dix; Lincoln's Inn; Brit. Mus.; R. R. Belshaw; Lough Fea (sm. 4to); Marsh's.
,, ?	The Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry of Ireland.	The faithful protestations and humble remonstrance of the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry of Ireland.	s.sh. (Fol.)		Brit. Mus., 8122, i. 1 (2).
,	H. M.'s Commrs. for putting in execution the Declaration for Settlement of Ireland.	Proclamation for executing Declaration, 27th March, 1661. (Black Letter.)	s.sh. (Fol.)		*Vide* London reprint in Brit. Mus. (2 copies), 21 h. (141), &c.
,,	(Charles II.)	Proclamation (announcing the Accession and the vacancy of the Crown from death of Charles I.) [A Broadside.]	s.sh.	William Bladen	*Vide* Hazlett's Biblio. Coll. and Notes, 3rd Series, Supplements (1889), p. 126.
,,		9 Proclamations			Pub. Rec. Off. (Lib. 1 D and Lib. 1 F)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1661	Sir Audley Mervyn, H. M.'s Prime Sergeant at Law in Ireland.	A Speech Made by Sir Audley Mervyn, his Majesty's Prime Serjeant at Law in Ireland, the 11th day of *May* in the House of Lords, when he was presented Speaker by the Commons, before the Right Honourable, Sir *Maurice Eustace*, Knight; Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Roger, Earl of *Orrery*; and Charles, Earl of Mountrath; His Majestie's Lords Justices of his Kingdom of Ireland. [T. leaf + 1 – 14 pp.]	4to ($6\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	William Bladen	T.C.D., P. gg. 41/7 & M.M.00 3, (2 copies); Inner Temple, T.Y. 1. 29/2, p. 138; R. R. Belshaw; Kings Inns, (N. 1, 27); Bodleian; Advocates.
,,	Dudley Loftus, J.U.D.	Liber Psalmorum Davidis, ex Armenico idiomate in Latinum Traductus. [8 leaves + 1 – 248 pp.]	12mo ($5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$)	Wm. Bladen	Brit. Mus.; Cashel Diocesan Library (8vo); Bodleian (8vo), Mar. 399 (folds in eights).
,,	Most Revd. John (Bramhall), Archbishop of Armagh, Primate, &c., of all Ireland	A Sermon preached at Dublin upon the 23 of Aprill, 1661, being the day appointed for his Majestie's Coronation. With two Speeches made in the House of Peers the 11th May, 1661 when the House of Commons presented their Speaker. [T. leaf + 1 – 48 pp.]	4to ($5\frac{7}{8} \times 5$)	Wm. Bladen	T.C.D., P. dd. 24, No. 6, and R.R. pf 6 (10), 2 copies; R. R. Belshaw.
[1661] [Date not given.]	F. S. (Francis Synge or Singe)	A Panegyrick on the Most Auspicious and long-wished-for Return of the Great Example of the Greatest Virtue The Faithful Achates of our Royal Charles and the Tutelar Angel (as we justly hope) of our Church and State, The Most Illustrious James Duke, Marquess and Earl of Ormond, &c., Lord Lieutenant, &c. [T. leaf + 1-12 pp.]	4to. ($7\frac{7}{16} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$)	John Crook	T.C.D. (P gg 29/1)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1661	Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins and others.	The whole Book of Psalms collected into English Metre, by *Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins*, and others, Conferred with the Hebrew. [B.L.; T. leaf + 1 – 152 pp. + 2 leaves.]	4to $7\frac{7}{16} \times 5\frac{11}{16}$	John Crook, K.P.	Brit. Mus.; R. R. Belshaw; E. R. McC. Dix; Lanhydrock.
,,	[Jo. Jones, B.A., T.C.D.]	Elegies * on the Much lamented Death of the Right Honourable, the Earl of Mountrath (Chas. Coote.) [T. leaf + 6 pp.]	4to $(6\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{8})$	John Crook, K.P	T.C.D., (P. nn. 53, No 7.)
	Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down	Rules and Advices to the Clergy of the Diocese of Down and Connor for their Deportment in their personal and Publick Capacities. [T. Leaf + 1 – 46 pp.]	8vo $6\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{11}{16}$	John Crooke, K.P.	R.I.A., (H. T. Box, 80/16); Lough Fea; Brit. Mus. (2 copies).
,,	The Right Revd. John (Parker), Bishop of Elphin.	†A Sermon (on II. Sam. xix. 14), preached at Christ Church, Dublin, Before both Houses of Parliament, May, the 29th. 1661. Being the Anniversary of his Majesty King Charles the Second, his Most Memorable and happy Restauration. [2 leaves + 1 – 50 pp. + 1 leaf blank.]	4to $(6\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{8})$	William Bladen	T.C.D., (P. gg. 35); R. R. Belshaw; E. R McC. Dix.

* One English and Three Latin. † Cotton gives date of publication as 1663, *Vide* Fasti Vol. iv., p. 127. Qy. was there a 2nd Edition?

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1661	Lords Justices and Council.	Proclamation respecting arrears of pay due to Commissioned Officers, dated April 17th, 1661.	s.sh. (Fol.)		Brit. Mus. 807, g. 5 (7).
,,	Commrs. for Settlement of Ireland.	2 Proclamations. (Broadsides.) (Black Letter, chiefly.)	s.sh.	William Bladen	Kings Inns, (N. 1, 27.)
,,	Lords Justices and Council.	Proclamation. (Broadside.) (Black Letter, chiefly.)	do.	do.	do.
,,		A Declaration Of the Lords Spiritual, and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament of Ireland assembled, concerning Ecclesiastical Government, and the Book of Common Prayer.	do. $15 \times 11\frac{5}{8}$	do.	R.I.A., (H. T. 80/19.)
,,	W. L., D.D. (W. Lightburn), Chanter of Christ's Church, Dublin.	A Thanksgiving Sermon (on Ex. xviii., 10), preached at Christ Church—before the Lords Justices and Council. (24 pp.)	4to $(7\frac{5}{8} \times 5\frac{7}{8})$	John Crook, K.P.	Brit. Mus. 4105 de 3 (1).

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1662	Sir James Ware	Rerum Hibernicarum Henrico Octavo Regnante Annales. Nunc primum editi. [3 leaves + 1-138 pp. Sigs. A – I5]	8vo. ($5\frac{13}{16}$ × $3\frac{1}{2}$)	John Crook, K.P.	T.C.D., (RR, nn. 6.) ($6\frac{9}{16}$ × $4\frac{1}{8}$). E. R. McC. Dix,(cropped); Lough Fea (12 mo); Natl. Liby. (Joly Collection)
[,,]	His Majesty's Commrs.	Rules, Orders and Directions Agreed upon by His Majestie's Commrs. appointed for Execution of the *Act* for *Settlement* of *Ireland*, for Regulating Proceedings in the Court for Adjudication of claims to be observed by Counsellors, Attorneys, Solrs., Agents, &c. Dated 22nd October, 1662 [8 pp.]	Fol. ($11\frac{3}{4}$ × $7\frac{1}{2}$)	do	Natl. Liby. (Thorpe Collection) Vol. IX.; Sir J. T. Gilbert.
,,	The Rt. Revd. Thomas Hacket, Bishop of Down and Connor	A sermon on I Cor. xiv. 16 (Convocation)	4to.	——	*Vide* Harris's Ware's "Bishops," p. 213.
,,	Sir Audley Mervyn, Knt., H.M's. Prime Sergeant at Law and Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland	The Speech, &c., delivered to His Grace James Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the 13 day of February 1662, in the Presence Chamber in the Castle of Dublin. [T. leaf + 1 – 40 pp. + 1 leaf.] (First Edition or Issue)	4to. ($6\frac{15}{16}$ × $5\frac{1}{4}$)	W. B. (Wm. Bladen)	T.C.D., (P. gg. 41/6); Worth.
,,	do.	Same [42 pp. + 1 leaf] (Second Edition or Issue)	4to.	do.	Natl. Liby. (Thorpe)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1662	James Butler, Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Speech to Both Houses of Parliament on 27 Sept. 1662 [14 pp. & blank leaf]	4to. ($7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{9}{16}$)	John Crook, K.P.	Pub. Rec. Off. (Southwell Collection Lot. 157. (2); Bodleian Carte Papers, C.L.I. Appendix J. 28.
,,	Charles II.	An Act for the Better Execution of His Majestie's Gracious Declaration For The Settlement of His Kingdome of Ireland and Satisfaction of the several Interests of Adventurers, Souldiers and other His Majesties Subjects there (Black Letter; T. leaf + 1 – 126 pp.)	Fol. ($11 \times 6\frac{3}{4}$)	John Crook, K.P.	King's Inns, H. H. 11, ($11 \times 7\frac{1}{4}$); R.I.A., (33 F. 2); Bodleian, (sm. fol.), Law Room; Lambeth, Vol. 2, p. 440. Marsh's, (E4.3. 20.)
,,	John Stearne, M. & J.U.D.	De Electione & Reprobatione Dissertatio ejusdem Manuductio ad Vitem Probam [12 leaves + 1 – 158 pp.]	4to. ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	John Crook, K.P.	Marsh's (R.3.4 13); T. C.D., (LL. kk. 70); R. R. Belshaw; Advocates.
	Sir Audley Mervyn, &c.	A Speech Delivered **** to his Grace James Duke Ormond Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the Presence Chamber *** the 29. of July 1662 [T. leaf + 1 – 12 pp. + 1 leaf blank]	4to. ($6\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	William Bladen	T.C.D., (P. gg. 41/8) & RR pp.6/2 (2 copies)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1662	(Roger Boyle, 1st Earl of Orrery)	The Answer of a Person of Quality To a Scandalous Letter lately printed and Subscribed by P. W. Intituled: A Letter desiring a just and merciful Regard of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, given about the end of October, 1660, to the then Marquess, now Duke of Ormond, &c. [T. leaf + 1 – 94 pp.]	4to. ($6\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	J. C.	T.C.D., (EE o. 85); Worcester (Oxford); R.I.A., H.T. (Box 81/3)
,,	James Harwood, D.D.	A Free-Wil Offering. (A number of Sermons) [4 leaves + 84 pp. + 1 leaf of other works]	4to. ($7\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{8}$)	J. C.	R. R. Belshaw
,,	Daniel Burston, B.D. and Preacher of God's Word in the City of Waterford	Εὐαγγελιστὴς ἔτι Εὐαγγελιζομενος, The Evangelist yet Evangelising &c. &c. [2 leaves + 1 – 286 pp. + 6 leaves (Index &c.)]	4to. ($7\frac{5}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	John Crook, K.P.	T.C.D., (F. g. 60): R. R. Belshaw.
,,	Charles II.	His Majesties Declaration to all his loving subjects, Decr. 26 1662, [T. leaf + 1 – 8 pp. + 1 leaf blank]	Fol. ($11\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$)	John Crook, K.P.	T.C.D., (RR d. 46 No. 7); King's Inns, (553)
,,	Charles II.	An Act for encouraging Protestants, Strangers and others to inhabit &c. in Ireland	Fol.	——	Bodleian, (CartePapers), LXVI. f. 487

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1662	— —	Anthems to be sung at the Celebration of Divine Service in the Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in Dublin [2 leaves + 1 – 34 pp.] N.B.—Words only	Fol. ($10\frac{3}{8} \times 6\frac{7}{8}$)	—— N. B.—No place or printer given but judged to be Dublin printed	T.C.D., (R. f. 53.)
,,	Charles II.	Proclamations, Speeches, &c.	Fol.	——	Bodleian (Carte Papers) Vol. 71, 383 and many others
,,	do.	Proclamation dated 2nd Oct. (1662)	3 shs.	John Crook	King's Inns, (N. 1. 27)
,,	do.	A Letter of the Kings Most Excellent Majesty to The Most Reverend Father in God William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury (14 Oct.) To which are adjoined His Majesties Directions concerning Preachers [T. leaf + 6 pp.]	Fol. ($9\frac{11}{16} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$)	(For S. Dancer)	King's Inns, (553)
[,,?]	Abraham Cowley	Poems	—	——	*Vide* Lowndes p. 540

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1663	Sir Audley Mervyn, His Majesty's Prime Sergeant at Law and Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland.	The Speech * * delivered to His Grace James, Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieut. of Ireland the 13th day of Feby. 1662, in the Presence Chamber in the Castle of Dublin. [Another issue; 42 pp. + 1 leaf at end.]	4to ($6\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$)	——	T.C.D. (2 copies), R.R. pp. 6 (6) and P. gg. 29/2; Inner Temple, 2 copies, (122 1. B/10 p. 26 and 139.)
,,	Same	Same; containing the sum of affairs in Ireland; but more especially, the Interest of Adventurers and Soldiers. [Another issue; 40 pp.]	4to ($7\frac{15}{16} \times 6\frac{7}{8}$)	For William Bladen	Kings Inns, (/505/2); R.I.A., (H.T. 82/8); R. R. Belshaw.
,	Dudley Loftus, J.U.D., Vic. Gen. Arm.	Oratio Funebris Habita post Exuvias nuperi Reverendissimi in Christo Patris Johannis Archiepiscopi Armachani, Totius *Hiberniæ* Primatis & Metropolitani, terræ mandatas xvi. Die *Julii* 1663. In Ecclesia Cathedrali S.S. & individuæ Trinitatis Dublin. [T. leaf + 1 – 38 pp.]	4to ($7\frac{7}{16} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$)	John Crooke, K.P.	Marsh's, (T. 3 5, 61); Brit. Mus. (2 copies); T.C.D. (3 copies), P. nn. 48; P. kk. 47; and R.R. pp. 3.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1663	Jeremy (Taylor), Bishop of Down	ΧΡΙΣΙΣ ΤΕΛΕΙΩΤΙΚΗ. A Discourse of Confirmation For the use of the Clergy and Instruction of the People of *Ireland*. [6 leaves + 1 – 90 pp. + 1 leaf of the Bookseller's advertisement.]	4to ($7\frac{7}{8} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$)	John Crooke, K.P.	R.I.A./H.T. Box 82/11; Cashel Diocesan Library; T. C. D. (3 copies.)
,,	Duke of Ormond	Proclamation dated 21st May			Christ Church College, (Oxford.)
,,	do.	Do. dated 27th May, 1663	3 shs.	John Crooke	Kings Inns, (N. 1, 27.)
,,	do.	Do. Dated 5th Aug., 1663	2 shs.	John Crooke	Kings Inns, (N. 1, 27.)
,,	Mrs. Katherine Phillips "The Matchless Orinda" Translator, &c.	Pompey—A Tragedy (from the French of Corneille). [3 leaves + 1 – 80 pp. + Epilogue (by Sir Ed. Dering) 1 leaf.	4to ($8\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$)	J. Crooke, K.P.	Bodleian, (Malone, 14)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1663	——	The Abstract of the Claims of all Persons claiming as Innocents in the City and County of Dublin. [T. leaf + 2 pp. + Preface + 64 pp.]	Fol. $11\frac{5}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{8}$	John Crook, K.P.	Brit. Mus. (6503 i.)
,,	The Right Revd. Jeremy (Taylor), Bishop of Down and Connor.	A Sermon preached in Christ Church *Dublin* at the Funeral of The Most Reverend Father in God, John (Bramhall), late Lord Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all *Ireland*. With *A succint Narrative of his whole Life*. [T. leaf + 1 – 44 pp.]	4to $(7\frac{3}{16} + 5\frac{11}{16})$	John Crooke, K.P.	R.I.A., (H.T. 82/7); T.C.D., (P. hh. 26; Cashel Diocesan Library; Sir J. T. Gilbert; E. R. McC. Dix.
,,		An Exact Account of the daily Proceedings of the *Commissioners* of Oyer and Terminer at York, against the late horrid and bloody Conspirators, With the particulars of what hath lately occurred in England, York, Jan. 8.	4to (7 × 5)	Printed for Sam. Dancer	Lincoln's Inn.
,,		Mercurius Hibernicus; or, The Irish Intelligencer (A Weekly Journal), 15 Nos.	4to	do.	Worcester College (Oxford.)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1663	Jeremy Taylor, D.D. (Lord Bishop of Down & Connor)	3 Sermons at Christ Church, Dublin, viz., The Righteous Evangelical described. The Christian's Conquest over the body of Sin, and Faith working by Love.	8vo		*Vide* Lowndes p. 2587 (12mo), and Sam. Dancer's advertisement (1663.)
,,		The humble representation and petition of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament concerning Romish Priests & Jesuits, presented to His Majesty by both Houses, with his Majesties Speech at the reception thereof, and His Gracious Answer thereunto. Together with a Proclamation commanding all Jesuits and Popish Priests to depart this Kingdom. [8 pp. Partly Black Letter.]	Fol. (10 × 6)	—— For S. Dancer.	Kings Inns, 553.
,,	Dr. Lightburne	Sermon at *Christ Church* on 23rd of *October*.	4to	——	*Vide* S. Dancer's Advertisement (1663) at end of Taylor's "Discourse of Confirmation," *ante*.
,,		A perfect Collection of Acts of the late Parliament, to be sold together or severally.	Fol.	——	do.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1663	——	All sorts of Proclamations.		—	*Vide* S. Dancer's Advertisement (1663), at end of Taylor's "Discourse of Confirmation," *ante*.
,,	——	Jacobi Warei Equitis Annales Henrici Octavo.	8vo	—	do.
,,	——	The Lord Lieutenant's Speech to the Parliament.		—	do
,,	——	The Church Catechisme at 1d. for Children.	8vo	—	do
,,	——	The Counter-scuffle.	8vo	—	do.
,,	——	Poems by Several Persons of Quality and refined wits.	4to	—	do.
,,	——	The Seven Wise Masters	8vo	—	do

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1663	——	The Acts of Custom and Excise with the Book of Rates to each of them annexed, in a small Pocket Volume for the use of Merchants and others.	—	——	*Vide* S. Dancer's Advertisement (1663.)
,,	——	A Letter to a Person of Quality concerning the Traytor *Leckey*.	4to	——	do.
,,	——	The Accidence.	—	——	do.
,,	——	Sententiæ Pueriles.	8vo	——	do.
,,	——	Acts of Parliament made XV Caroli.	Fol.	——	do.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1664	John Stearne, M & J.U.D.	Aphorismi de Fœlicitate [11 leaves + 1 – 206 pp.] (3rd Edition)	8vo. ($5\frac{9}{16}$ × $3\frac{1}{2}$)	John Crook, K.P.	Bodleian; Marsh's, E. 3. 5. 28; T.C.D., EE n. 50; E. R. McC Dix; Cashel Diocesan Liby.; Sir J. T. Gilbert
,,	Sir James Ware	Rerum Hibernicarum Annales, Regnantibus Henrico VII., Henrico VIII., Edwardo VI., et Maria, Ab anno scil. Domini MCCCCLXXXV, ad annum MDLVIII. [3 leaves + 1 – 228 pp.]	Fol. ($11\frac{1}{4}$ × $7\frac{9}{16}$)	do.	Sir J. T. Gilbert; Marsh's, N. 2. 4. 5. ($11\frac{7}{8}$ × $7\frac{3}{4}$); King's Inns; Worth Liby.; Bodleian; Public Library, Armagh; T.C.D., P. b. 13; Merton College, Oxford; Cashel Diocesan Liby; J. Collins; R.I.A., 30. 11; Natl. Liby. (Joly Collection); E. R. McC. Dix
,,	Sir James Ware	Venerabilis Bedae Epistolae Duae, necnon Vitae Abbatum Wiremuthensium et Girwiensium. Accessit Egberti Archiepiscopi Eboracensis Bedae aequalis Dialogus, De Ecclesiastica Institutione [7 leaves + 1 – 136 pp.]	8vo. ($5\frac{7}{8}$ × $3\frac{7}{8}$)	do.	T.C.D. (12mo. cut down), RR. o. 98; Faculty of Advocates Library; Brit. Mus. (3 copies); Marsh's, D. 2. 6. 16. Bodleian (2 copies) 8o. A. 19 Th. B. S. and Wood 183 (4)
,,	Jno. Jones, Trin. Coll. Soc.	Threnodia in Obitum Honoratissimi Wentworthii Kildariae Comittis Baronis de Ophalia &c. (Fitzgerald Wentworth, 17th Earl of Kildare) [16 pp.; 1 or 2 leaves wanting]	4to. ($7\frac{1}{2}$ × $5\frac{5}{8}$)	do.	T.C.D., P. hh. 26/No 2

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1664	Jeremy (Taylor) Bishop of Down	A Dissuasive from Popery to the People of Ireland [8 leaves + 1–174 pp. + 1 leaf]	4to. ($7\frac{5}{8} \times 6$)	John Crooke, K.P.	R.I.A., RR (13 D. 15); Lough Fea; St. Canice's Liby., Kilkenny; T.C.D., RR oo. 38; E. R. McC. Dix;
	Dudley Loftus	L'Oratione Del'Eccellentissimo Signore *Giacobo* Duca d'*Ormondia*, Signore Luogotenente Regio D'Irlanda. Fatta 27 di Settembre, 1662 &c., &c. (Speech of the Duke of Ormond translated into Italian) [4 leaves + 1–16 pp. Sig. B repeated twice]	4to. ($7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$)	John Crook, K.P.	T.C.D., P.A. 4. 1. No. 8; Bodleian, Mar. 129.
	——	Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical treated upon by the Archbishops and Bishops and the rest of the clergy of Ireland, &c. (in 1634) [4 leaves + 1–94 pp.]	4to. ($7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	John Crooke, K.P.	R. R. Belshaw; Brit Mus., 109. a. 40; R.I.A./HT. Box 83/6
	——	A Memorial delivered to His Majestie from the Lord *Vangogh*, Ambassador from the States General of the United Provinces. With the answer which His *Sacred Majestie* Returned thereto [16 pp.]	4to. ($7\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$)	Printed for Samuel Dancer	T.C.D., Gall. 3 C. 19. 19.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1664	Sir John Davies	Historical Relations: Or a Discovery Of the true causes why Ireland Was never entirely subdued nor brought under obedience of the Crown of England until the beginning of the reign of King *James* of happy memory 2nd Edition. [4 leaves + 256 pp.]	8vo.	Printed for S. Dancer	Brit. Mus. (2 copies) C. 21. b. (2) &c.; R. R. Belshaw; Queen's College, Oxford; Ch. Ch. College, Oxford. (12mo.)
,,	Nathaniel Henshaw, M.D.	Aero Chalinos, or a Register for the Air [6 leaves + 1–98 pp.]	8vo. ($5\frac{13}{16} \times 3\frac{13}{16}$)	——	E. R. McC. Dix; T.C.D., K. m. 26 & K. nn. 13 (2 copies)
,,	George Rust, D.D., and Dean of Connor	A Sermon Preached at Newtown the 23 of Octob. 1663, at the Funeral of the Rt. Hon. *Hugh* Earl of *Mount-Alexander*, Lord Viscount Mountgomery of Ards, late Master of the Ordnance, etc. etc. [40 pp.]	4to. ($7\frac{7}{8} \times 6$)	John Crooke	T.C.D., P. dd. 10/33
,,	——	*The Book of Common Prayer.*	—	——	*Vide* Dr. Reeves's Pamphlets and Sale Catalogue of W. B. Kelly, p. 8 but query
,,	——	The Psalter or Psalms of David after the Translation of the Great Bible, pointed as they are to be said or sung [Title leaf + 1–178 pp.] N. B.—The date of this publication is given as 1663 by Watt in his Biblio. Brit. Query 2 Editions?	4to. ($7\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	John Crook, K.P.	E. R. McC. Dix; T.C.D.; Brit. Mus. (see 1668)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1665	The Very Revd. Roger Boyle, S.T.D. (Dean of Cork—afterwards Bishop of Clogher)	Inquisitio in fidem Christianorum hujus sæculi. [104 pp.]	8vo ($5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$)	John Crook	T.C.D. (3 copies), F. o. 6, &c.; Bodleian; E. R. McC. Dix (folds in fours)
,,	Sir James Ware	De Præsulibus Hiberniæ, Commentarius. A prima Gentis Hibernicæ ad Fidem Christianam Conversione ad Nostra usque Tempora. [6 leaves + 1 – 284 pp.]	Fol. ($11\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{9}{16}$)	John Crook, K.P.	Sir J. T. Gilbert; Marsh's, G. 3, 2, 11 ($11\frac{5}{8} \times 7\frac{5}{8}$), 2 copies; Kings Inns, NN. 104 a (4to); Public Library, Armagh; Worth Liby.; Bodleian; Derry, &c. Dio. Liby.; T.C.D., G, e. 25, &c. (4 copies); Merton College; J. Collins; Natl. Liby. (Joly Collection.)
,,	Ambrose White	An Almanack and Prognostication for the year of our Lord, 1665, &c. —— [15 leaves; unpaged. Appendix of 8 leaves with separate title page.]	8vo ($5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$)	N. T. (Nathaniel Thompson)	T.C.D., V. oo. 55 (interleaved copy.)
,,	Charles II.	An Act for the Explaining of some Doubts Arising upon An Act intituled. An Act for the better execution of His Majesties gracious Declaration for the Settlement of His Kingdome of Ireland, and Satisfaction of the several interests of Adventurers, Souldiers, and others, his subjects there. [Black Letter; 152 pp.]	Fol. ($10\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{7}{8}$)	John Crook, K.P.	R.I.A.; Bodleian, Law Room; T.C.D., V. dd. 34/2; Kings Inns, H. H. 11 ($11 \times 6\frac{3}{4}$); Marsh's, E4. 3, 20 (wants T. leaf.)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1665	W. S.; B. D. (William Sheridan) Chaplain to Sir Maurice Eustace	A Sermon preach'd at the Funeral of the Right Honorable Sir *Maurice Eustace*: Knt.; Late Lord Chancelor of Ireland at St. *Patrick's* Dublin the fifth day of July 1665 togr with a short account of his Life & Death [2 leaves + 40 pp.]	4to. ($8 \times 6\frac{3}{8}$)	John Crook, K.P.	R. R. Belshaw; Marsh's, A3. 5-8.
,,	John Jones, A.M.	Oratio Funebris Habita In Aula Collegii S S & Individuae Trinitatis, Coram Academia, Judicibus, & clero inter celebrandas exequias Insignissimi viri Mauritii Eustace Equitis Aurati Hiberniæ Cancellarii Ejusdemque olim Regni Justitiarii, 5° *Julii* 1665 [8 pp.] N.B.—Annexed to above.	4to. ($8 \times 6\frac{3}{8}$)	——	R. R. Belshaw; Marsh's, A. 3. 5. 8
,,	——	The Book of Common Prayer [No pagination; Title leaf + Sigs a e in fours + A 2 in threes + (a) & (b) in fours + A — Fff in Fours]	4to. ($7\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	John Crook, K.P.	T.C.D., Press B. 4. 3; E. R. McC. Dix, (imperfect);

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1665	Sir Audley Mervyn	A Speech delivered to the Duke of Ormond Lord Lieutenant &c. (Nov. 7th)	Fol.	John Crook	Bodleian, G. Pamp. 12220/32; Corpus Christi, Oxford;
,,	——	Narrative of Edmond Nangle of Cloandaran [16 pp., last blank]	4to. ($6\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$)	N.B.—Title page wanting but judged to be Dublin printed *Vide* headpiece, &c.	Nat. Liby. (Thorpe Collection) *Vol. V.*
,,	——	Rules, Orders & Directions by the Lord Lieutenant & Council for the regulating of Cities & Walled Towns in Ireland	8vo.	——	*Vide* Sir Chas. Coote's) Sale Catalogue (p. 45) in Nat. Liby.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1666	——	A Form of Consecration or Dedication of Churches & Chappels, Together with What may be used in the Restaurations of Ruined Churches & Expiation of Churches Desecrated or Profaned [T. leaf + 1 — 40 pp.]	4to. ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{7}{8}$)	John Crook, K.P.	T.C.D., (2 copies) P. dd. 24; Magdalen College, Oxford; Marsh's, T3. 4. 9
,,	Francis Clarke (or Clerke), Edited by the Rev. Thos. Bladen, S.T.D., Dean of Ardfert	Praxis Francisci Clarke Jam jus dicentibus quam alijs omnibus, qui in Foro Ecclesiastico versantur apprime utilis. [12 leaves + 1 — 428 pp.]	4to. ($7\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$)	Nathaniel Thompson	R.I.A., 19. A. 12. RR Bodleian; E.R. McC. Dix; R. R. Belshaw; T.C.D., (4 h. 29) King's Inns E. 9. Marsh's, G2.5.45
,,	——	La Liturgie. C'est a dire le Formulaire des Prieres Publiques de L'Eglise d'Ireland [140 pp.; first 3 leaves not numbered; Sig. A.4, = paged 7 & 8 — Last page blank.]	12mo. ($5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$)	John Crooke, K.P.	Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, S.F., T.C.D.
	——	Rules, Orders, and directions, appointed by his Majesties Comrs. for Executing the Act of Settlement And the Act of Explanation of the same, to be observed by all persons concerned before them. Dated 5 Jan., 1666. [12 pp.]	Fol. ($10\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{7}{8}$)	John Crook, K.P.	T C.D., V. dd. 34

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1666	The Lord Lieutenant & Council	Order in Council dated 9th April, 1666 [10 pp. + 1 leaf.]	Fol. ($10\frac{3}{16} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$)	John Crook, K.P.	Marsh's, E4. 3. 20/3
[„]	Charles II.	His Majesties Most Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, On *Friday* the *8th* of *February*, 1666, At their *Prorogation With the* Speech of S: Edw. Turnor, Kt., Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, To the King's most Excellent Majesty. Delivered on Friday the Eight Day of *February*, 1666. Upon the Prorogation of the Parliament. [8 pp.]	4to. ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	John Crooke	E. R. McC. Dix.
„	Michael Harward, Philomath	A Prognostication for the Year of Our Lord God 1666 together with an exact Accompt of the Principal Highways and Fairs in the Kingdom of Ireland	—	John Crook, K.P.	*Vide* Evans's "Historical &c. Account of Almanacks," &c. p. 16 & Sir Wm. Wilde's "Closing years of Dean Swift's Life," (2nd Edn.), p. 126
„	Dr. Faithful Teat	A Discourse Grounded On Prov. 12. 5. The Thoughts of the Righteous are Right, &c. In two parts. [478 pp.]	12mo. ($5\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$)	Nath. Thompson	R. R. Belshaw

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1666	Francis Clerke (Published by Dr. Thos. Bladen)	Praxis Curiae Admiralitatis Angliae	—	——	*Vide* Woods' Athen. Oxon. Vol. 1. Col. 657.
,,	——	A Compleat Index to the Act of Settlement And To the Explanatory Act of Settlement Whereby The Reader may at first sight know the several concerns and the differences between the said Acts. As likewise by the marks *Ex.* & *N.* whatsoever of the first Act is already Executed, or made Null by the Explanatory Act. [Title leaf + 1 — 18 leaves unpaged.]	Fol. ($10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{7}{8}$)	John Crook, K.P.	R.I.A., 33 F.1.; King's Inns /HH. 11. ($11 \times 6\frac{3}{4}$); Bodleian, Law Room.
,,	Sir John Davis, H.M. Attorney Genl. for Ireland	Historical Relations or A Discovery of the true causes why Ireland was never entirely subdued &c. &c. The 3rd Edition corrected and amended. [2 leaves + 1 — 256 pp.]	8vo. ($5\frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$)	—— For S. Dancer	T.C.D., R R o. 93 & RRmm 85 (2 copies); Brit. Mus., 601. d. 6.
,,	——	The Book of Common Prayer & Administration of the Sacraments & other rites & ceremonies of the Church according to the use of the Church of Ireland, with The Psalter(1664)	4to.	John Crooke, K.P.	Brit. Mus., C. 36. e. 1; Lanhydrock.
,,	John Ogilby	Works of Virgil	—	——	*Vide* Title page in Bagford Collection in Brit. Mus.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1666	Charles II.	His Majestie's Most Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament the 18th day of Jany. 1666 With the Speech of Sir Edwd. Turner, Knt., Speaker of the Hon. House of Commons to the King's Most Excellent Majestie. Delivered on Friday the 18th day of Jan. 1666. [8 pp.]	4to. ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 6$)	John Crooke	King's Inns /553.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1667	The Right Revd. Henry (Jones) Bishop of Meath.	A Sermon Preached at the Consecration of the Right Reverend Father in God Ambrose Lord Bishop of Kildare in Christ Church, Dublin, June 29, 1667. (24 leaves + 1—42 pp. + 1 leaf Errata, &c.)	4to. ($7\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$)	John Crook, K.P.	T.C.D., P. dd. 30, & P. ff. 1. (2 copies); E. R. McC. Dix; R. R. Belshaw
,,	Conly Cassin (Conlis Cassinius Ossorieinsi Hibernio, M.D.)	Willisius Male Vindicatus sive Medicus Oxoniensis Mendacitatis et inscitaie detectus. [3 leaves + 328 pp.]	12 mo. ($6 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$)	——	Brit. Mus. 775. b. 22; Bodleian (8vo.)
,,	John (Lesley) Bishop of Clogher.	Articles to be enquired of by the Churchwardens & Questmen of every Parish in the next Visitation to be made &c. [12 pp.]	4to. ($8\frac{1}{8} \times 6$)	John Crooke, K.P.	T.C.D., P. ff. 1.
,,	Revd. Lemuel Mathews, A.M.	A Pindarique (Elegie) upon the death of Jeremye (Taylor) late Bishop of Doune Connor and Dromore [14 pp.]	4to.	— —	Brit. Mus., II, L26 bb. 26

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1667	——	The Ghost of Trenchard's Northern Revolutions.	8vo.	——	*Vide* Sale Catalogue of the Hon. Denis Daly's Library (1792) (p. 32, item 410)
,,	Peter Butler, S.J.B.	Oratio in inauguratione D Petri Butler Sacrae Theologiae Baccalaurei pro Admissione ad eundem gradum in Academia Dubliniensi. [8 pp.]	4to. ($7\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	ex Typographia I Windsor.	T.C.D. (P. gg. 29 No. 11)
,,	The Revd. George Rust (Dean of Connor)	A Sermon at the Funeral of the Rt. Rev. Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down, Connor & Dromore.	4to.	——	*Vide* Harris's Ware's "Writers of Ireland," p. 348
[,, ?]		A Collection of Such of the Orders heretofore used in Chancery. With such Alterations and Additions thereunto, as Michael, Lord Arch-bishop of *Dublin*, Lord Chancellour of *Ireland*, Hath thought fit at present to ordain, &c. [36 pp. × 6 leaves.]	16 mo. ($5\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$)	John Crooke, K.P.	E. R. McC. Dix

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1668	Valentine Greatrakes	A Brief Account of Mr. Valentine Greatrak's And divers of the Strange Cures By him lately Performed. —Written by himself in a Letter to the Honourable Robert Boyle Esq.— Whereunto are annexed the Testimonials &c &c [96 pp.]	4to ($6\frac{13}{16} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$)	Printed for Saml Dancer	Brit. Mus. 1416, h. 5; E. R. McC. Dix.
,,	——	The Book of Common prayer &c. &c. according to the use of the Church of England and Ireland. [Nearly all Black Letter; not paged] with The Psalter &c. (See 1664.)	($8\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$)	John Crook, K.P.	Brit. Mus. 3408 e. 28.
,,	——	A League of Union betwixt His Majestie, and the Estates General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countreys; For an Effecatious Mediation of Peace between the Two Neighbouring Crowns now in War. [8 pp.]	4to ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{7}{16}$)	John Crooke, K.P.	T.C.D., P. gg. 29/9; Kings Inns, 553.
,,	——	A Perpetual League of Mutual Defence and Allyance Between His Majesty, and the Estates General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries: Together with a Confirmation of the Articles of Commerce, agreed upon by the Treaty of Breda. [8 pp.]	4to ($7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	John Crooke, K.P.	Kings Inns 553.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1669	Dudley Loftus, J.U.D.	The Case of Ware and Sherley as it was set forth in matter of Fact And argued in several points of Law in the Consistory of *Dublin* in *Michaelmas* Term 1668 [34 pp.] with	4to ($7\frac{1}{16} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	Brit. Mus.; Bodleian; Lough Fea; T.C.D. (P.kk. 47); Lanhydrock; National Library (Joly Pamphlets)
,,		The case of *Mrs. Mary Ware* and Iames Shirly; As it was argued, Relating to the several points of Law incident unto, and emergent thereout by Dudley Loftus, L. L.D. in the consistory Court before Dr. *William Buckley*, Chancellor to the Arch Bishop of Dublin, in *Michaelmas* tearm 1668			
,,		[pp. 35-94 + 1 leaf errata; Sigs. and pagination of both continuous throughout, but separate title pages]			
,,	Charles II.	Irish Statutes, XIII Car. II. to XVIII Car. II. (8 May 1661—8 Aug. 1666) [4 leaves + XV Car. II. (8 leaves) + 1-142 pp.]	Fol. ($10\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	Count Plunkett; R.I.A. (37 F. 19)
,,		Do. Do. Ann XV. (Black Letter.)	Fol.	,, ,,	Count Plunkett; Brit. Mus., 1241, K. 2.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1669	——	Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical, treated upon by the Archbishops and Bishops and the rest of the Clergy of Ireland & agreed upon in the Synod begun at Dublin Anno Dom. 1634, &c. &c. [Title page and table 6 pp. + 1-60 pp.]	4to ($7\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	R. R. Belshaw; T.C.D., RR. pp. 6/4; Worth Liby.; Cashel Diocesan Liby.; E. R. McC. Dix.
,,	Lt. Col. Wm. Mercer	A Welcome in a Poem to His Excellency John Lord Roberts, Baron of Truro, Ld. Lieut. Genl. & Genl. Governor of Ireland &c, &c. [20 leaves.]	4to ($5\frac{1}{8} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$)	Josiah Windsor	Brit. Mus., 11, 632, d. f. 9; Huth Liby.
,,	——	Address to the Nonconformists	—	——	*Vide* Sotheby's Sale Catalogue, 1898.
,,	Dr. Edwd. Wolley, Bishop of Clonfert	Ὁ Τυπος or the Pattern of Grace and Glory in Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ To be admired, adored and imitated. Collected out of the Holy Scripture, &c. &c. [16 leaves, Sigs. A-E 2 + 184 pp. + 2 leaves.] Sigs. A—Ff2 in fours, save D in twos and E in twos (repeated).	4to ($6\frac{5}{8} \times 5$)	Josiah Windsor (in Castle St.)	Marsh's, (R. 3. 5. 11).

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1669	O'Gilby	Translation of Homer, 2 Vols. (Plates &c. by Faithorne.)	Large Paper	——	*Vide* Sale Catalogue of Library of Wm. Elliot Hudson, 1853.
„	Charles II.	His Majesties Speech with the Lord Keepers to both Houses of Parliament Oct. 19, 1669, &c. &c. [10 pp.]	Folio ($10\frac{1}{4} \times 6$)	Benjamin Tooke	King's Inns, 553.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1670	[The Vy. Rev. Arthur Stanhope, L.L.D. Dean of Waterford]	The Bishop of Waterford's case with the Mayor and Sheriffs of Waterford stated & Vindicated. [2 leaves + 1-132 pp.] Verso of p. 131 blank.	4to ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{5}{8}$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	T.C.D. (2 copies) HH. gg. 21, &c.; King's Inns, (505); R.I.A. /H.T., 85/12.
,,	Thomas Jenner	Quakerism *Anatomised* and *Confuted*: &c. &c. Folds in eights [20 leaves + 220 pp.]	12mo. ($6 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$)	No place or printer but *like* Dublin printing	Brit. Mus.; Natl. Liby.
,,	Dr. Edwd. Wolley, Bishop of Clonfert.	Ὁ Τυπος or the Pattern of Grace and Glory &c. &c. [2nd Edition or Issue]	4to ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$)	——	*Vide* Title page in Bagford's Collection Vol. 5919 No. 315 in Brit. Mus.
,,	[Dudley Loftus (?)]	Reductio Litium ad arbitrium boni viri, &c. —— [4 leaves, last blank]	4to ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	No place or printer but *like* Dublin printing	T.C.D. (P. gg. 29)
,,	Joseph Teate, Dean of St. Canice's, Kilkenny	A Sermon Preached at the Cathedral Church of St. Canice Kilkenny, Feby. 27, 1669. [3 leaves + 1-56 pp.]	4to ($7\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	Benjamin Tooke K.P.	R.I.A./H.T. 85/7; Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Brit. Mus. 4475 K. 1 (1)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1670	Charles II.	Speech to both Houses of Parliament with the Lord Keepers, On Monday February 14, 1669-70 [8 pp.]	4to ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$)	Benjamin Tooke	Kings Inns, 553
,,	Sir Edwd. Turner, Knt., Speaker of House of Commons.	Speech to the King on 11th April, 1670 upon the adjournment of Parliament [8 pp.]	4to ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 6$)	Do.	Kings Inns 553.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1671	Emmanuel Alvarus	Prosodia; sive Institutionum linguae Latinae Liber quartus [1—136 pp.]	8vo ($5\frac{1}{16} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$)	"Typis Regiis et impensis Mariae Crooke."	T.C.D., DD. h. 53.
,,	D.L., L.D., Vicar General (Dudley Loftus)	Speech delivered at a Visitation held in the Diocese of Clogher sede Vacante. Septr. 27. 1671 &c. [3 leaves + 1—14 pp.]	Fol. ($7 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	Lough Fea; T.C.D. P. nn. 48 (epitaph inserted between sigs A & A2;) (much cut down.)
,,	Robert Ware	The Examinations of the faithful Cummin & Thomas Heath	—	——	*Vide* Watts' Biblio, Brit., col. 949. 5.
,,	Ezekiel Hopkins, D.D. Bishop of Raphoe	A Sermon preached at Christ Church in Dublin Jany. 31 1669 [2 leaves + 1—48 pp.]	4to ($7 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	R. R. Belshaw; T.C.D., P. dd. 30 & P. nn 48 (2 copies); Corpus Christi College, Oxford;
,,	Samuel Mather	A Defence of the Protestant Religion in answer to "Fiat Lux"	4to	——	*Vide* Harris's Ware's Writers, Bk. I., p. 346; *vide* Dict. of Natl. Biography and Woods' Athen. (Oxon.), Vol. 3, Coll. 942.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1671	Lord Berkeley, Ld. Lt. & Council	Proclamation dated 9th Oct. [Broadside, printed on one side only.]	3 shs.	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	King's Inns, (N. 1. 27.)
[,,?]	[Arthur Stanhope, L.L.D., Dean of Waterford]	Episcopal Jurisdiction asserted, According to the right Constitution thereof by His Majesties Laws, &c. occasioned By the Stating and Vindicating of the Bishop of *Waterford's* Case, With the Mayor and Sheriffs of *Waterford.* N.B.—This is the same as "The Bishop of Waterford's case" (Stanhope), 1670, save that the title page is different, and verso of p. 131 has errata, &c., and a single leaf (unpaged), with Imprimatur on recto, is inserted before p. 1. No date is given.	4to	do.	Emmanuel College, Cambridge,(2.4.61.); Lambeth; E.R. McC. Dix (much cropped); R.I.A., H.T. 86/2 (fragment only).
,,	Charles II	Declaration against the States General of the United Provinces &c. [8 pp.]	4to ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 6$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	King's Inns, 553.
,,	——	An Elegy and Funeral Oration on the death of the Revd. R. Lingard, Dean of Lismore & Public Professor of Divinity	Fol.	——	*Vide* Cotton's Fasti V. 25.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1672	The Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governour of Ireland	Orders, Rules & Instructions To be observed by the Muster-master General, and Cleark of the Checques, the Comptroller of the Musters and Checques, and Commissaries of the Musters of His Majesty's Forces in Ireland and all others whom the same doth or shall in any way concern, for the better preventing of any deceipts that may be practised in the Army, and to render the same full and effectual for His Majesties Service [24 pp.]	4to. ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	Bodleian; E.R. McC. Dix;
,,	H. D. signed to Epis. Ded. [Henry Dodwell, M.A.]	Two letters of Advice, I. For the Susception of Holy Orders. II. For Studies Theological, especially such as are Rational. At the end of the former, is inserted, a catalogue of the Christian Writers and genuine works that are extant of the first three centuries [28 leaves (Title P, Epistle Ded., Preface to Readers, & Contents) + 1—300 pp.]	8vo. ($6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$)	do.	Natl. Liby.; Derry, etc., Dio. Liby.; T.C.D.,(LL.mm. 32); Bodleian; E. R. McC. Dix.
,,	The Earl of Essex, Lord Lieut. & Council	Rules, Orders and Directions made and established by the Lord Lieutenant & Council, for the better Regulating of all such Cities Walled-Towns and Corporations within this Kingdom of Ireland. And the Electing of Magistrates & Officers there, &c. [12 pp.]	Fol. ($12 \times 7\frac{3}{4}$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	Christ Church Library; Brit. Mus. 1243. 1; T. C. D. (2 copies) Press A.1/4 & V g. 3; Kings Inns (N.1. 27);

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1672	The Earl of Essex, Lord Lieut. & Council	Like "made & established * * * for the better Regulating the several Cities, Walled-Towns, and Corporations of *Cork*, *Waterford*, *Kingsale*, *Youghall*, *Cashell*, *Clonmell*, *Athlone*, *Londonderry*, *Carrigfergus*, *Colerain*, *Strabane*, *Charlemont*, *Trym*, *Dundalke*, *Kilkenny*, *Wexford* & *Ross* in the Co. of Wexford, and the Electing of Magistrates & Officers there. [18 pp. Sigs A-C2 + 1 leaf.]	Fol. ($11\frac{7}{8} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	Kings Inns. N.1.27; Pub. Rec. Off. Southwell MSS. 157/1.
,,	Lord Lieut. (Essex) & Council	(Proclamation or Order for) raising such a Sum of Money as may be Sufficient to Buy off Several Estates and Interests & how it was Proportioned	Fol.	——	From J. Sullivan's Sale Catalogue of Rev. Jas. Graves' Liby. (1887), p. 22, item 371
,,	John Stearne, M.D.	De Obstinatione. Opus Postumus Pietatem *Christiano stoicam*, scholastico more, suadens. Præfixa sunt Prolegomena Apologetica De usu dogmatum Philosophicorum praecipuè *Stoicorum*, in Theologia, &c. [by Henry Dodwell] [The "Prolegomena" comes immediately after the 1st (or joint) Title page. Collation = 6 leaves (unnumbered) + 1 — 282 pp. + 1 leaf of Errata, with verso blank "De Obstinatione" has a separate Title page. Collation = 6 leaves + 1 — 399 pp. (reverse of last page blank) + 4 leaves (Index.) The Signatures of each are are separate]	4to. (Sm.) ($5\frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	Bodleian; Marsh's (P. 1. 7. 23); T.C.D. (F. o. 1; & CC. pp. 32); Derry, etc., Dio. Liby.

N.B.—The "Prolegomena" may have been also published separately.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1672	Dr. Faithful Tate (or Teate)	Meditations	8vo.	——	*Vide* Harris's Ware's 'Writers,' p. 162; and Watts' Biblio. Brit.
,,	Richard Berry, M.A.	A Sermon upon the Epiphany preach't at Christ Church in Dublin, 1672 [T.P. + 32 pp.]	4to. ($7\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	T.C.D., P. hh. 2/9 &c. (2 copies); R. R. Belshaw; Bodleian, C. 7 15. Linc.
[,, ?]	——	An Act for Settling the Subsidy of Poundage, And Granting a Subsidy of Tunnage. And other sums of money unto His Royal Majesty, His Heirs and Successors; The same to be paid upon Merchandizes Imported and Exported into or out of the Kingdom of Ireland according to a Boak of Rates hereunto annexed [395 pp. + 10 leaves (index). Folds in fours.] N.B.—The date on Title page is not quite distinct, but 1677 *seems* the correct date, judging from internal evidence	16mo. ($5\frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$)	Benjamen Took and John Crook K.P's.	Sir J. T. Gilbert

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1672	Dionysius Syrus (Dudley Loftus, Translator)	The Exposition of Dionysius Syrus. Written above 900 years since on the Evangelist, St. Mark. Wherewith are bound several other Tracts of the same author, & an Ancient Syriack Scholia on the Four Evangelists. As also some Persian, Armenian, and Greek antiquities. Translated as aforesaid, &c. [T. leaf + 1 – 224 pp.]	4to. ($7\frac{13}{16} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$)	(For Joseph Wilde)	R.I.A., 19 A. 7/RR, Halliday Books, (Sub title between pp. 194 and 195); Bodleian; Brit. Mus.
,,	Sir Ellis Leighton, Knt.	The Speech * * * * at the Tholsell of Dublin, April the 4th, 1672. [8 pp.]	do. ($7\frac{5}{8} \times 6$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	Bodleian; Christ Ch., Oxford; Sir J. T. Gilbert.
,,	The Rev. Samuel Hinde, D.D.	A Sermon Preach't before the Rt. Honble. the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, And the Rest of the Society of the City & Co. Palatine of Chester And of the Co. Palatine of Chestershire. [3 leaves + 34 pp + 1 leaf.]	4to. ($7\frac{7}{16} \times 5\frac{11}{16}$)	do	Marsh's (S. 3. 3. 10/2.
,,	Charles II.	His Majestie's Declaration against the States General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countreys. (8 pp.)	4to. ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 6$)	do.	King's Inns (269 Pamp.)
,,	Arthur Capel, 1st Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant, General, & General Governor of Ireland	Laws & Ordinances of War, established for the good conduct of His Majestie's Army in Ireland. [30 pp.]	4to. ($7\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$)	do.	Advocates, p. 64.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
[1672]	S. M. (Samuel Mather)	A Defence of the Protestant Christian Religion against Popery: in answer to a discourse of a Roman Catholic, &c.	4to.	——	Brit. Mus., 3936 bbb 16 (Col. 147).
,,	——	Two Letters one from the States General to his Most Christian Majestie. The other from His Most Christian Majestie to the States General. [8 pp.]	4to. ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 6$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	Kings Inns, (553.)
,,	Charles II.	His Majestie's Most Gracious Speech Together with the Lord Chancellor's, to Both Houses of Parliament. To which is added His Lordship's several *Speeches*; as also those of Sir Job Charleton, At His Admission of Speaker to the Honourable House of Commons, Delivered at the opening of the Parliament, (4 & 5 Feb., 1672). [88 pp.]	4to. ($7\frac{3}{8} \times 6$)	do.	do.
,,	do.	His Majestie's Most Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, *Saturday*, March 8, 1672, In Answer to their Humble Petition and Address. Together with H.M. Proclamation. [2 leaves + 1 — 8 pp.]	4to. ($7\frac{1}{4} \times 6$)	do.	do.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1673	Archbishop Boyle, Lord Chancellor	A Collection of Such of the Orders heretofore used in Chancery, With such al terations and additions thereunto as Michael Lord Archbishop of *Dublin*, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Hath thought fit at present to Ordain and publish, For Reforming of several abuses in the said Court; &c. [36 pp. + 6 leaves Signs A—C in eights]	16mo. ($5\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	Kings Inns, (E. 11.)
,,	St. Francis de Sales, Bishop of Geneva	An Introduction to a devout life: &c. With Preface [by Henry Dodwell ?] [T. leaf + Preface 37 leaves + 1—434 pp. + 12 leaves Collection of Maxims and Fables].	24 mo. ($5 \times 2\frac{5}{8}$)	Printed and are to be sold by Joseph Wilde.	E. R. McC. Dix. Cashel Diocesan Liby
,,	Earl of Essex	Act of Explanation by the Lord Lieutenant and Council.	4to	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	Count Plunkett.
,,	B. P., D.D. (The Right Rev. Benjamin Parry, Bishop of Ossory)	"More than Conqueror." A Sermon Preach'd on the Martyrdom of King Charles the I., Jan. 30, at Christ Church, Dublin, before his Excellency Arthur Earl of Essex, Lord Lt. General & General Governor of the Kingdom of Ireland. [2 leaves + 38 pp.]	4to ($7\frac{3}{4} \times 6$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	R. B. Belshaw; Brit. Mus., (4105, de 4/1.)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1673	——	Instructions for Collecting Customs in Ireland.	8vo.	——	*Vide* Austin Cooper's Sale Catalogue, No. 679 (in Nat. Liby.)
,,	——	A Narrative, and an Accompt Concerning the Hospital on *Oxmantown-Green*, Dublin, containing the sums of money (and by whom given), &c. [7 leaves + 1—58 pp.]	Fol. ($7\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	Sir J. T. Gilbert; R.I.A. /H.T. 86/15 ($8\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$), 8 leaves × 1—56 pp; Kings Inns, (505); T.C.D., (V.KK. 39 & RR. pp. 3); Lough Fea (Sm. 4to); Bodleian (Gough London, 203); Brit. Mus. (4to) 8282 b. 13.
,,	"A Person of Honor"	A Protestant Antidote against Popery: With a Brief Discourse of the great Atheisticalness & vain Amours now in Fashion, &c. [1—180 pp.]	24mo. ($5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$)	Printed, And are to be sold by Joseph Wilde.	Bodleian (8vo); T.C.D. (V. oo. 67.) (Folds in sixes)
,	Edward (Wolley), Bishop of Clonfert, &c.	Altare evangelicum; A Sermon preached at Christ Church, in Dublin, on the 27th of April, &c., &c. [36 pp.]	4to ($7\frac{7}{16} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	T.C.D., (R.R. nn. 21/5
,,	Charles II	Proclamation for the Suppression of Popery.	s. sh.	Benjamin Tooke K.P.	Kings Inns, (553.)
,,	do	His Majestie's Gracious Speech, Together with the Lord Keepers, to both Houses of Parliament, Jan. 7, 1673/4 [8 pp.]	4to. ($8\frac{3}{8} \times 6$)	do	Kings Inns (553.)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
[1673]	——	An Essay upon the advancement of trade in Ireland.	4to	——	Brit. Mus., 1029 e. 11 (1)
1673	——	The Letter sent by the States General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries to His Majesty, By their Trumpeter; Together with His Majesty's Answer to the said letter, translated out of French into English. [8 pp.]	Fol. ($8\frac{1}{4} \times 6$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	Kings Inns, (553.)
,,	Saml. Mather, M.A.	The Figures or Types of the Old Testament explained and improved in sundry Sermons.	4to	——	*Vide* Lowndes, p. 1514
,,	Michael Harward, Philomath	The Herd's-man's Mate: or a guide for herdsmen, teaching them how to cure all diseases in bulls, oxen cows & calves, &c. [4 leaves × 122 pp.]	8vo. ($5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	Brit. Mus. (779, b. 12.)
,,	Charles II.	His Majesties Most Gracious Speech Together with the Lord Chancellors to both Houses of Parliament, on Monday, October 27, 1673. [8 pp.]	4to ($7\frac{3}{8} \times 6$)	do	Kings Inns, (553).

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1673	Charles II.	Speech to both Houses of Parliament at their Prorogation November 4, 1673. [4 pp.]	Fol. (9 × 6)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	Kings Inns, (553).

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1674	Andrew Sall	A Sermon preached at Christ Church in Dublin before the Lord Lieutenant & Council the 5th July 1674 (Recantation Sermon) [20 leaves + 1—120 pp.]	8vo ($5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{5}{8}$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	E. R. McC. Dix; T.C.D., (EE. oo. 86); M. Dorey; Marsh's, (T 3. 5. 15.)
,,	Edward Stillingfleet, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majestie	A Sermon preached Nov. V. 1673 at St. Margarets, Westminster. [28 pp.]	4to ($7\frac{15}{16} \times 6\frac{1}{8}$)	do.	T.C D., (P. dd. 9. &c.)
,,	Charles II	Proclamation (3rd Feby. 1674/5)	s. sh.	do	Kings Inns, (553.)
,,	do.	His Majesty's Declaration for enforcing a late order made in Council [4 pp.]	Fol. ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 6$)	do.	Kings Inns, (553)
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Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1674	Stanley Starkey (or Starkie)	"Upon the death of the "Hon. &c. Sir Edward "Massie &c" An Elegy in verse [78 lines with Epitaph (2 lines) in Black Letter.]	s. sh. (16 × 11)	——	Brit. Mus. 807,g. 5. (8).
,,	——	A True and perfect account of the miraculous Sea Monster; or wonderful Fish lately taken, &c. N.B.—This item is uncertain and only conjectured to be Dublin printed	4to	——	Brit. Mus. (1257, d. 15.)
,,	——	Anthologia Latina: sive Epigrammatum Poematum que Latinorum Florilegium. Ex Prioribus (praecipue) Veterum Monumentis * * in Usum Scholae inclytae Civitatis Dublinii. [A—M in fours & Errata.]	sm. 8vo.	Typis Regiis, et venum dantur apud Josephum Wilde.	*Vide* Hazlitt, Third Series, 2nd Supplement (1892) p. 28.
,,	The Lord Lieutenant (Essex) and Council	Proclamation for raising money. Dated, 15 Feby., 1674 [52 pp.]	Fol.	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	T.C.D. (Press B. 6.21)

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1675	Andw. (Andrew) Sall, S.T.P., D.D., Chaplain to Lord Lieut.	A Sermon Preached at Christ-Church in Dublin Before the Lord Lieutenant and Council The Fifth of July, 1674, with a Declaration made in St. *John's* Church in Cashel, before the Archbishop of that Province; And a *Preface* shewing the Reasons for deserting the Communion of the *Roman Church*, and embracing that of the *Church of England*. [16 leaves + 1 – 120 pp.] (Folds in fours chiefly) N.B. — This is a second issue with a new title page	8vo ($5\frac{9}{16} \times 3\frac{7}{16}$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	Incorporated Law Society, London (Mindham Tracts); Lough Fea; E. R. McC. Dix; Bodleian (8vo); Lambeth; Christ Ch. Coll., Oxford; Sir J. Gilbert; R. R. Belshaw.
,,	Revd. Thomas Tonge., S.S. Theologiae Doctorem	Meditationes ΕΥΚΤΗΡΙΑΙ & ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΑΙ Quibus ΘΕΩΡΙΑΙ Theologicae Reducuntur in Πραξιν [12 leaves + 1 – 144 pp.] Folds in sixes	24mo ($5 \times 2\frac{7}{8}$)	Et prostant vaen ales apud Josephum Wilde	T.C.D., DD. h. 13 (Folds in sixes)
,,	——	The Wish, being the Tenth Satyr of Juvenal peraphrastically rendered in Pindarick verse By a person Sometime fellow of Trinity College, Dublin [2 leaves + 1 – 38 pp.]	Fol. ($7\frac{5}{8} \times 5\frac{13}{18}$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	T.C.D., (P. hh. 18); Sir J. T. Gilbert; E. R. M'C. Dix.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1675	Charles II.	His Majesties Gracious Speech together with the Lord Keepers to Both Houses of Parliament April 13, 1675. [8 pp.]	Fol. ($8\frac{3}{8} \times 6$)	Benjamin Tooke, K.P.	King's Inns, (553).
"	do	Speech at Prorogation 9 June, 1675 [4 pp.]	Fol. ($9\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$)	do	do.

APPENDIX.

ADDITIONS TO PARTS I & II.

Date	Author	Short Title	Size	Printer	Owner or Reference
1603	The Lord Deputy & Council	A Proclamation regulating Standard of coin	s.sh ($15\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$)	John Franckton (St. Patrick Street)	Brit. Mus. (Lansdowne MSS. 159)
1612	Sir James Carroll, Mayor	Proclamation	s.sh ($29 \times 11\frac{3}{8}$)	John Franckton, K.P.	do.
1613	——	Proclamation regulating wages	2 shs.	do.	do.
1633	——	Newfoundland. A Short Discourse containing Reasons and Inducements for planting that Country	4to	—	*Vide* Lowndes, p. 1666.
1634	Charles I.	Decree (dated 4 Augt., 1627, as to fees to be charged by King at Arms at Funerals	s.sh	—	*Authority*, Mr. N. Massey
1640	——	Mr. Speaker.—His Speech to His Majestie. In * * Parliament, the fifth of November, 1640	4to	—	E. R. McC. Dix
1416	——	A Message from a Committee of both Houses * * to the Spanish Ambassador, whereunto is added the Spanish Ambassador's answer	4to	—	Brit. Mus., (8122 c.)
1642	Nicholas Bernard	The Whole Proceedings of the Siege of Droghedah, in Ireland, &c., &c. (First Edition)	4to	–	*Vide* Harris's Ware's 'Writers,' p. 342.
1648 (or 1647)	——	The Humble Petition of us the Parliaments Poore Soldiers in the Army of Ireland whereof the many are starved already and many dead for want of Chirurgeons.	—	W. B.	*Authority*, Mr. Grattan Flood.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

As pointed out before there are works coming within the period of this Part that bear no imprint but which *may* have been printed in Dublin. Such are some of the works of the Revd. Peter Walsh, *i.e.*—A Letter to the Marquis of Ormonde in 1660 "desiring a full and merciful regard of the Roman Catholics of Ireland," single sheet, folio. Also, "A Letter to the Catholics of England, Ireland, &c.," 1674. I might also mention in this connection a 12mo. work published in 1627 entitled "A Briefe Confutation of Certain . . Doctrines delivered by Mr. James Usher, etc., etc." The author given is "Paulus Veridicus." I have seen the copy in possession of Mr. R. R. Belshaw, who mentioned that, though the place of publication is given as "St. Omers," yet so eminent an authority as the late Sir J. T. Gilbert was of opinion it was printed in Dublin. This seems so also judging from the type and headpieces.

* * * * *

There are occasionally to be met with in sale catalogues brief titles of early works, or editions, ascribed to Dublin. These are generally very doubtful. The year, etc., may be merely a printer's error. I have not usually noted such, awaiting their confirmation from other sources, in case they should so prove accurate. In one catalogue, however, of J. C. Hotten, appearing in 1862, Part XXXVIII., I lately noted (at No. 470) a Dublin edition of Temple's Irish Rebellion of the year 1643. It is given as the *first* edition, and is followed in the catalogue by the well-known London edition of 1646. I have never heard before of this Dublin edition, but as it is given more particularly than usual I mention it here to draw attention to it, and await some confirmation of it.

* * * * *

In Taylor's "History of Trinity College, Dublin, there is mention made of editions of three of Usher's works (1627, 1629, and 1630), earlier than is recorded anywhere else or that I have hitherto traced.

* * * *

An original copy of the Dublin edition of "Articles of Agreement, &c.," printed in 1647, has lately been found by me in the still uncatalogued part of the Joly Collection in the National Library, Dublin. It is so far the only one known.

* * * * *

In Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice's "Life of Sir Wm. Petty" (1895) it is stated in a footnote at p. 90 that Petty's "A Brief Account of the Most Material Passages relating to the Survey" was *published* in Dublin in 1659 and his "Reflections on some Persons and Things in Ireland" in 1660, but I have not so far met these editions or any other reference to them. The "Reflections, etc." were published in London in 1660.

E. R. McC. DIX.

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